

Scandinavian Lutheran Church
 10:40 A. M. English preaching service every Sunday except on the first Sunday of each month, when the service is Norwegian.
 P. M. English preaching service.
Rudolph Lutheran Church
 On the 1st, 2nd and 14th Sundays of each month, Sunday school at 1:30 P. M., preaching service at 2:30 P. M. On other Sundays, Sunday school at 10:30 A. M.
Saratoga Lutheran Church
 Preaching service at 2 P. M. on the 1st Sunday of each month.
 Devoy Parks left on Wednesday for West Allis where he has accepted a position.

LEWIS, CROWNS A PRISONER
 Word from the Red Cross of New York in regard to the capture of Lewis, Crowns, a prisoner in the hands of the Germans. The matter was taken up through the Red Cross in New York, and that branch communicated with the branch in Europe, and the result was that within a short time word was received that Mr. Crowns was in the hands of the Germans.

CRANBERRY GROWERS MEET
 One of the biggest meetings of cranberry growers that has been held for some time occurred last Tuesday at the Pavilion, when the regular summer meeting of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers Association was held. There were about 150 in attendance at the business meeting in the morning, and many of those who came had brought with them a quantity of cranberries, which were quite a treat for all present. Coffee and tea were served. The meeting was held in the morning, and the afternoon session was devoted to a social gathering. The meeting was held in the morning, and the afternoon session was devoted to a social gathering.

MEN FOR THE ARMY
 List of men enrolled August 14th 1918 for the following training stations:
 Call No. 954—Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Illinois.
 2758—Paul William Mews, Auburn, Me., Mecon.
 1878—Allen E. Nelson, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.
 1562—Walter Moseleki, Sherry, Wisconsin.
 1732—Ted and Frank Moseleki, Grand Rapids, R. 4.
 1969—Gottlieb Kanst, Pittsville, Wis.
 Call No. 954—Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis, Ind.
 1475—Frank J. Wysocki, Marshfield, Wis.
 1152—Jos. E. Rospieth, Arpin, Wis.
 241—Karl Leslie Heath, Pittsville, Wisconsin.
 Call No. 955—State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.
 71—Herbert J. Lee, Jr. 2 Vesper, Wisconsin.
 32—John Bowman, Arpin, Wis.
 Call No. 956—University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
 26—Charles Szymanski, Nekoma, Wisconsin.
 79—Walter E. Berg, Nekoma, Wis.
 67—Donald R. Harvey, Nekoma, Wisconsin.
 183—Elder Albert Seehofer, Marshfield, Wis. 115 32, 9th St.
 183—William Edward Jensen, Marshfield, Wis. 115 32, 9th St.
 75—Frederick Wm. H. Burgess, Pittsville, Wis. R. 1.
 Call No. 992—Sweeney Auto School, Kansas City, Kansas.
 183—Charles Szymanski, Nekoma, Wisconsin.
 181—Arthur J. Roethlis, 301 S. Cherry St., Marshfield, Wis.
 215—William A. Patchell, Nekoma, Wis.
 45—Lawrence L. Akay, Rudolph, Wis.
 265—John Frank Borden, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1033—Herman Adam Moser, Marshfield, Wis. R. 5.
 2110—Frank Rohn, Auburndale, Wis.
 2420—William H. Tesko, Grand Rapids, Wis. R. 2.
 183—Herald William Bille, 111 S. Cherry St., Marshfield, Wis.
 5—Alvin Wirtz, Grand Rapids, Wis. R. 2.
 24—Joseph H. Jochen, Nekoma, Wis.
 22—Charles Seymour, 115 W. 5th St., Marshfield, Wis.
 21—Carl Otto Schumann, Arpin, Wis.
 22—Elliott Rasmussen, Grand Rapids, Wis. 4, Chase street.
 22—Nicholas Holstad, Auburndale, Wis.
 24—Fred J. Doherty, Grand Rapids, Wis.
 25—Peter Spelch, Arpin, Wis.
 25—John Johnson, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.
 28—Arthur Mews, Auburndale, Wis. R. 4.
 29—George Hasselberger, Marshfield, Wis.
 31—Hendrick J. Manert, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Call No. 1013—Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.
 95—Ernest Henry Wendt, Howell, Wisconsin.
 65—George Burton Evans, Grand Rapids, Wis. R. 5.
 Sun Church, Seely Local Board

HOW THE ALLIES CELEBRATED THE 4th
 France, July 15th, 1918
 My dearest mother—I think you will be interested in two or three bits of news that I have had since I last wrote. My experiences have been so mixed that I hardly know where to start—whether to write of the trips we have made recently or of the wonderful times I have been having in Paris lately.

DIED A HERO
 Marshfield Herald. A story of the heroism and supreme sacrifice of a Marshfield boy comes to us this week from the trenches in France. The story of the death of Sergeant William Purdy, who was killed by the accidental explosion of a hand grenade on July 4th.

GOOD ROADS AND SPLENDID CROPS
 In my travels around Wood County I find that very little of the Wisconsin Highway Commission work is being done. The State Trunk Highway is under construction.

BAND CONCERT TONIGHT
 The Grand Rapids band will give their regular weekly concert this evening at the west side band stand. The band has been playing very well this season, for the reason that there was a great deal of complaint last year about not being able to hear the band and the poor effect of the music when produced on the west side band stand, but it seems that there are some people who would rather have poor music on the west side than no music at all.

Auto Accessories—

In Our Hardware Basement You Will Find Auto Supplies of Every Kind.

When you, Mr. Auto Owner, are in need of Auto Accessories stop and ponder on the price. Be economical by coming down a few stairs, to our Basement for supplies. We sell all kinds of Auto Owners' needs at lowest prices. Come in and see us.



Republic and America Tires—guaranteed.
 Republic Inner Tubes.
 Hartford Auto Jacks.
 Schaler Vulcanizer.
 Tire Chains.
 All Spark Plugs.
 Twitchell's Tire Gages.
 Reliners and Blowout Patches.
 Oil Soap for Washing.
 Oils and Greases.

Johnson & Hill Co.

After Harvest Sale

Before placing our Fall Goods on the floor, we desire to reduce our stock of Bicycles, Wagons, Carts, Wash Machines, Wringers, Wash Tubs, Ironing Boards, Clothes Racks, Granite, Aluminum, Iron and Tin Ware, at reduced prices. Some of these goods will be on display in the Nash Grocery Store windows.

Nash Hardware Co.

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE

ORIGINATORS AND MAINTAINERS OF LOW PRICES

- Fancy Baked Ham, sliced per pound.....30c
- Fancy Baked Pork, per pound.....25c
- Fancy Mince Ham, sliced per pound.....25c
- Fancy's Fancy Summer Sausage per pound.....20c
- Swift's Oleana Sausage in 2 pound prints, per pound.....25c
- Fresh Ketchup, per bottle.....10c
- Spaghetti, Macaroni or Noodles per package.....7c
- Grape Nut, Corn Puffs, Puffed Rice, per package.....8c
- Cream of Wheat per package.....10c
- 10-Notion Oats large package.....25c
- Swift's Ketchup, per bottle.....10c
- Fancy National Biscuit Co. crackers per pound.....15c
- A good Broom for.....50c
- Barrington's Hall or White House Coffee per pound.....35c
- Cocoa dinner per can.....10c
- Hot Beans per can.....10c
- Edley's 1 pound Corn or Corn per package.....10c
- Calumet Baking Powder, per package.....15c
- Nicholson's Vitamin Tea 15 lb. package.....20c
- Illinois Fancy Sweet Corn per dozen.....25c
- Standard Ketchup, per bottle.....10c
- P. & G. White Bone Soup, 10 bars.....25c
- Galvanic Soap, 5 bars.....10c
- Colgate's Dental Cream, per tube.....10c
- Security Cat Feed in large wooden pails for.....25c
- Pure Rendered Lard, per pound Saturday.....20c

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE

T. P. PEERENBOOM.

RECRUITING TO CONTINUE

The local committee received the following letter in regard to the campaign for the U. S. Student Army Recruitment, I urge you to continue the campaign until the quota is reached.

LOCAL ITEMS

Mrs. Harry Lauric spent the week end at Camp Grant with her husband. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Briere and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Abel visited in Wisconsin on Sunday.

RECEIPTS

On Wednesday evening at the east side Lutheran church, Miss Louisa Blumhause of this city was united in marriage to Mr. Louis Papineau of Milwaukee, Rev. R. P. Pappert officiating.

DEATH OF A. S. ROBINSON

A. S. Robinson, one of the old and respected citizens of this vicinity, died at the home of his son, N. H. Robinson, 84 State street, Grand Rapids, Wis., on Sunday, August 11th, 1918.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The following advertisement is authorized and paid for by the undersigned at regular political rates, for the office of Treasurer of Wood County on the Republican ticket, subject to the decision of the voters at the coming September primaries.

SHORT LIFE IN PROSPECT

A girl in Riverside City, a Muncie suburb, was singing loudly one evening, "I Would Not Live Always." A woman next door, coming to put the baby to sleep, said the following to the girl: "If you don't stop that noise on a few minutes, I'll give you a few minutes."

CELEBRATE CENTENNIAL

The state of Illinois is celebrating the 100th anniversary of the adoption of the first constitution of the state, which will be held at the fair on August 26th. Governors from every state in the Union have been invited, and it is expected that former President Roosevelt will be there.

BARN BURNED IN SIGHT

The barn belonging to Frank Mathies in the town of Siskiwau was struck by lightning Monday morning and the building and contents burned. There were thirty-five tons of hay in the barn and a cow was killed, but the horses were removed.

CARD OF THANKS

I wish to thank the kind neighbors and friends who so thoughtfully extended their aid and sympathy during the sickness and after the death of my beloved mother.

WILL HOLD A PICNIC

The Grand Rapids band will hold a picnic at Bear Lake on Sunday, August 18th, at which time the boys are helping a great time. There will be a chicken barbecue and other delicacies, and the fruit of the farm will be on hand.

HAD A GOOD CIRCUS

The Sparks Circus which exhibited in this city last Thursday afternoon and evening was the largest and best of the kind that has ever been seen in this section, but those who attended were well pleased with the performance and state that it was well worth the price of admission.

NEW REGISTRATION

All young men who have reached the age of 21 years since the 6th of last June, will be required to register on Saturday, August 24th. This is in accordance with an order issued by Provost General Crowder. It is expected that this will give 150,000 additional men for class one, which at the present time is exhausted.

HEAVY RAINS

During the rain last Monday morning a trifling over an inch and a half of water fell, and the rain of last week and the one of the 10th and 11th, which had been quite dry before the first rain, there is no secret of moisture now.

INDIAN GETS WHISKY

An Indian by the name of Archie Pitt was arrested on Friday for being drunk and disorderly, and upon his being arraigned before Justice P. G. Gilkry, he was given ten days in jail for his indiscretion.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

The Board of Review will begin meeting on Thursday, Aug. 15th at 10 o'clock at the office of the city clerk in the new city hall. Hours 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 daily.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

During the heavy electrical storm Monday morning the home of Martin Nissen was struck by lightning. Some damage was done to the house, but nobody was hurt.

LAST PAYMENT DUE

The last payment on the first issue of 15th bonds falls due on August 15th, and purchasers of the last bonds should bear this fact in mind.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

F. A. Walters, Club, Five Hundred Strong, Organized at Stevens Point.

"BACK HOME"

The fact that "Back Home" was written by Haywood Voller, the author of "Within the Law," should be an assurance to the most fastidious and skeptical of the most ardent "Back Home" fans that the book is a faithful picture of the southland, and a greater success than that enjoyed by "Within the Law." The numerous "Back Home" characters in "Back Home" are sure to appeal to the heart of every reader.

CANNING DEMONSTRATIONS

It is hoped that many housewives will take advantage of the success of cold canning which are to be given by Miss Carroll next week at various schoolhouses throughout the city. Cold canning is a very simple and easy method of preserving fruits and vegetables.

WARNING

Due to the fact that several of our citizens have complained of dandruff and itching about the scalp and fruit trees, the city has ordered that these youngsters are warned to look after their children and prevent further trespass in the future. A fine in this respect may save money later on.

ADVERTISED MAIL

List of advertised mail at Grand Rapids, Wis. August 14th, 1918.

OCTOBER SALE

The High School Annual Sale, conducted by the Central Wisconsin Producers' Association will be held at the Marshfield state pavilion Thursday, October 17th, 1918. Pure bred Holsteins and Guernseys will be sold.

MISSING

According to the report from France, Lieut. George Crowns of Nekoma has been missing for some time past. George has been over in France for some time past, and of course there is no telling where he may be at the present time, but it is supposed that he has been taken prisoner by the Germans.

W. W. CLARK, Sales Manager.

ROBERT NASH, Postmaster.

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BAND CONCERT TONIGHT

The Grand Rapids band will give their regular weekly concert this evening at the west side band stand. The band has been playing on the east side every concert night so far this season, for the reason that the west side was a great deal of complaint to hear about not being able to hear the music and the poor quality of the music when produced on the west side band stand, but it seems that there are some people who would rather have poor music on the west side than no music on the east side.

It is not known just why the music should not sound all right from the west side band stand, unless it is because there is no roof on the band stand, which no doubt 'makes' considerable difference, as the roof increases a sounding board and the

tendency to throw the sound out among the audience. No roof was put on the band stand for the reason that the park commission felt that it would do more to obstruct the view and mar the beauty of the park.

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE
T. P. PEERENBOOM.

BAND CONCERT TONIGHT

The Grand Rapids band will give their regular weekly concert this evening at the west side band stand. The band has been playing on the west side since the beginning of the season. This season, for the reason that there was a great deal of complaint by the crowd about not being able to hear the band and the poor effect of the music when projected on the west side, the band decided to move that the music be played on the east side. There are some people who would rather have poor music on the west side than good music on the east side, but the band will play on the west side on alternate nights after this. The band will play on the west side on Tuesday nights, and on Wednesday nights. The band must be heard, and it should not sound all right from the west side band stand, unless it is because there is no roof on the band stand, which no doubt makes considerable difference, for the roof on the east side band stand is a

Two weeks vacation from her duties at the bank of Grand Rapids.

Mrs. F. J. Edwards returned to Port Edwards on Tuesday from her home at St. Petersburg, Florida. She was accompanied home by her niece, Miss Percie Martin of New York City, who will visit at the L. M. Alexander home.

Jack of Manitowoc spent several days in this city during the past week with friends. Mr. LaBrecht, former resident of Grand Rapids, was born here, but for several years past has been located at Manitowoc. They left for home on Monday, making the trip by automobile.

W. W. CLARK,
Sales Manager.

James Corcoran of Webster spent all day in the city this week, being driven down in his car. Mr. Corcoran reports that crops all along the coast are looking fine, but that corn up in his country looks to be several weeks ahead of what it is

LAST PAYMENT DUE

The last payment on the last issue of Liberty bonds falls due on the 15th, and purchasers of the bonds should bear this fact in

Prices 10c, 20c, 30c
 Ladies admitted Free Thursday
 Night under usual conditions

NEW DRAFT BILL IS INTRODUCED

Both Houses of Congress to Rush 18 to 45 Conscription Measure.

TO ADD 2,398,000 TO ARMY

Provost Marshal General Crowder Suggests September 5 as Date for Registration of Men Within Proposed New Ages.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The new administration bill, introduced in both houses of congress on Monday to increase the draft ages so as to include men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, while not proposed in both houses of congress, is practically certain of adoption.

Provost Marshal General Crowder, in a statement submitted by Senator Chamberlain, suggests September 5 as the date for a national registration of men within the proposed new ages.

Weekly registration of youths at the next few weeks was proposed by General Crowder, as the only means of obtaining the 2,398,000 men to be added to the colors in September.

This could be done by presidential proclamation, and would add about 80,000 to the number of men available.

Senator Chamberlain said his committee had been called to meet, to begin consideration of the bill and that he hoped to report it out within a few days.

Senator Chamberlain presented a communication from the secretary of war showing the number of men affected by the bill. According to these figures, 2,398,000 men between the ages of eighteen and twenty inclusive and thirteen and forty-five inclusive would be subject to military service. Of this number 601,000 would be men between thirty-two and forty-five.

Chairman Dent of the house military committee said he had no immediate plans except to expedite it as much as possible.

The principal provisions of the bill are as follows:

"The president may draft such persons liable to military service in such sequences of ages and at such time or times as he may prescribe; a citizen or subject of a country neutral in the present war who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be relieved from liability to military service upon his making a declaration in accordance with such regulations as the president may prescribe, withdrawing his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and he shall forthwith be deemed to be a citizen of the United States."

123 WOUNDED SLAIN BY "SUB"

Disabled Soldiers Killed by Explosion of Torpedo—Two U. S. Officers Were on Board.

London, Aug. 7.—One hundred and twenty-three patients are reported to have been killed by the explosion of a torpedo which sank the Warilda.

The ship was returning from France and struck a mine when the torpedo struck her, penetrating the ward room where patients were accommodated. About one hundred wounded were being landed at a British port.

Two American officers and five privates were on board the vessel. Both the officers are officially reported as saved.

CAR HITS AUTO; FIVE KILLED

Residents of Racine, Wis., Victims of Accident—Driver Failed to See Train.

Racine, Wis., Aug. 7.—Four adults and a child, in a large touring automobile, were killed by a Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Electric north of here. The killed: John Hjorth, factory manager of the Minneapolis Motors company, Racine; Mrs. John Hjorth, wife; Elsie Hjorth, daughter; Elmer Hjorth, brother of John Hjorth, who was home on furlough from Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. The party were coming back from Milwaukee. The driver of the motorcar apparently did not see the danger until the collision could not be averted.

Former Czar's Last Words

Amsterdam, Aug. 7.—What seems to have been the last words of Nicholas Romanoff, former Russian emperor, were:

"Spare my wife and my innocent, unhappy children. May my blood preserve Russia from ruin."

These words were called out by the former emperor just before he was shot by the firing squad.

Grenade Kills One; Hurts Nine

Alexandria, La., Aug. 8.—During hand grenade practice at Camp Beauregard, Capt. Arthur A. Dittel of the engineers was killed and three lieutenants, a sergeant and five privates were slightly injured.

Storm Hits Aviation Camp

Houston, Tex., Aug. 8.—A galestorm field, causing camp for aviators, was heavily damaged by a storm. The property loss near Lake Charles, La., is more than \$1,000,000. Several structures were destroyed.

Many Locomotives Bought

Washington, Aug. 7.—The war department has ordered 510 locomotives for military railroads in France from the Baldwin Locomotive works, at a total cost of about \$25,000,000. It was announced.

Football Player Killed

Philadelphia, Aug. 6.—Capt. Howard C. McCull, formerly a noted football player and a member of the University of Pennsylvania team, has been killed in action in France.

Train Hits Cars; Five Killed

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Five persons were killed and fifteen hurt when a Pullman freight train struck and demolished an auto Friday night while trying to "beat the crossing" near Sixty-third and Archer avenue in a fog.

Killed in Train Wreck

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 6.—P. W. W. By of Joliet, messenger for the American Express company, was killed when a through freight on the Chicago & Alton plowed through the caboose of another extra freight north of here.

BOLSHEVIKI TO WAR ON JAPAN

Moscow Dispatch Says Lenin Is Considering Declaration Against Tokyo.

FORCED FRANCIS TO LEAVE

State Department at Washington Told Russians Barred Cable to Allies' Diplomats—Jap Troops Land.

London, Aug. 8.—It is reported from Moscow by way of Berlin that the bolshevik government in Russia is considering a declaration of war against Japan, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

Formerly Lenin, the message adds, has up to this time been opposed to such action, but it is believed that Russia "will be compelled to declare war," notwithstanding the fact that the people are opposed to any new war.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Official notices to the state department disclosed that Ambassador Francis and the allied diplomatic corps were forced to leave Russia for the Murman coast by the aggressive action of the bolshevik government.

The department was informed that six weeks ago Lenin, the bolshevik minister of war, ordered the officials in charge of the cables to stop all telegrams addressed to the allied ministers, thus cutting these diplomats off from communication with their governments.

It would cause no surprise here if the bolshevik leaders attempted to marshal their forces against the American, Japanese and allied expeditionary forces at Vladivostok and Archangel, but confidence is felt that the bolshevik will not be able to swing enough support to defeat the allied plans.

Information was given in official quarters that Japanese troops might now be landing at Vladivostok, preceding the arrival of the American contingents. It is already known that French troops are on their way to Siberia from Czechia China and that British troops have arrived from Hongkong. A Chinese cruiser also has arrived at Vladivostok.

MRS. WILSON LAUNCHES SHIP

President's Wife Christens Quiltsack as Milestone Launched at Hog Island.

Philadelphia, Aug. 7.—With a Godspeed from the president of the United States and Mrs. Wilson, the carrier Quiltsack, the first ship built at the Hog Island shipyard, was successfully launched Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Wilson, with the president standing at her side, christened the ship, as nearly 50,000 persons standing in the breeding sun wildly cheered. The president made no speech, but in response to the urgent appeal of the crowd, he waved his hat and shouted: "Good luck to you." Mrs. Wilson smilingly repeated this sentiment.

The president received a tremendous ovation from the huge crowd.

TAKE WHITE HOUSE PICKETS

Miss Alice Paul Among Women Arrested—Banners and Regalia Are Seized.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Police prevented the protest meeting of suffragists in Lafayette park, opposite the White House. As the chairman began to speak, a squad of more than a dozen policemen rushed to the base of the monument to Margolis Lafayette, where the speakers were standing, and informed the women that they were under arrest. More than fifty arrests were made, among those taken being Miss Alice Paul, president of the National Woman's party. The women and their banners and regalia were hustled into the police wagons and hurried to police headquarters.

NATIONAL LEAGUE HEAD OUT

Resignation of President John K. Tener Received at New York Headquarters.

New York, Aug. 8.—The resignation of John K. Tener, president of the National baseball league, was received on Tuesday at the New York office of the league. President Tener has been head of the parent organization for several years, following his term of governor of Pennsylvania. It was last winter, however, that he became associated with a large contracting firm in New York city and Philadelphia and pressure of business is said gradually to have won him away from the national pastime.

Britons Down a Zeppelin

London, Aug. 8.—In night raid on England by German airships one of the enemy craft, a Zeppelin, was brought down at sea in flames. It was officially announced. Another of the German airships was damaged.

Heat Kills Seven in Chicago

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Seven persons are dead and more than a score prostrated Tuesday—the second day of the heat wave which has enveloped Chicago since Monday, when the thermometer went up to 102 degrees at 4 p. m.

No Loss of Life on Ship

Washington, Aug. 7.—There was no loss of life when the O. B. Jennings was sunk by a submarine 100 miles off the Virginia coast, the navy department announced. The captain and 13 of the crew arrived at Norfolk.

Refuse Bantall New Trial

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 7.—Judge Page Meier in district court here denied a motion for a new trial for Jacob O. Bantall, Socialist nominee for governor, who is under sentence for violating the espionage act.

Navy Electrician Killed

Washington, Aug. 6.—The navy department announced the death of Charles E. Krueger, electrician, U. S. N. R., in a submarine accident on July 30. Krueger's home address was Newport News, Va.

F. Roosevelt Sees Marines

Paris, Aug. 6.—Francis D. Roosevelt, assistant United States secretary of the navy, left for the sector of the western front held by the marines. "I hope to see the grand fighters fight," said he, departing.



TO GIVE WAR LOSSES TO HELP SAVE RUSS

Pershing Will Send Data as Soon as Available.

Casualties Expected to Be Large Because of the Terrible Fighting.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Exact information as to the losses suffered by our army in the present offensive will be given the American people within a few days.

General Pershing is beginning to get complete data on casualties, which he will cable to this country as soon as possible. This announcement was made by Secretary of War Baker.

Arrangements have been completed by the post office department, which now controls the telegraph and telephone systems, and by the committee on public information, for the prompt transmission of the reports to parents and relatives of men killed and injured in the battle.

It is admitted that the war department that the daily casualty lists of the past two weeks have not adequately reflected our losses abroad. The reason for this has been the difficulty faced by General Pershing in collecting the information. The first list, however, is practically ready for the cable.

While our losses in the present offensive are expected to be serious and may even appear enormous to the casual observer, they are really only commensurate with fighting now in progress. There will be large losses because of the terrible fighting of the past two weeks and also because of the large number of American troops engaged in the conflict. Latest reports give more than 300,000 of our men along the line of battle.

Our troops are widely scattered, however, and when injured are removed to the nearest base hospitals.

DIDN'T STOP THE AMERICANS

Pershing Gets Copy of Ludendorff's Order to Hit U. S. Men Hard.

Washington, Aug. 5.—General Pershing's communiqué contains this:

"The following is a translation of an order from German grand headquarters, transmitted by the first army to the Scheldt river corps, June 1, 1918:

"In order to hinder the formation of an American army in France, it is important that the American troops engaged along the front be struck as hard as possible. It is intended to use these troops as a nucleus for new formations. (Signed) Ludendorff."

SOLDIERS TO LOSE VOTE

Illinois State Law Made Ineffective by War Department Ruling. Says Brundage.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 7.—Illinois soldiers with the American expeditionary forces overseas will not be permitted to vote under the absent voters in military service law of Illinois, according to an opinion given by Attorney General Brundage to Secretary of State Emmerson. He bases his opinion on a ruling of the war department which makes the state law ineffective.

Two British Destroyers Sunk

London, Aug. 7.—Two British torpedo-boat destroyers were sunk by enemy planes on August 2, according to an official statement by the British admiralty. Five officers and ninety-two ratings were lost.

San Diego Sunk by Mine

Washington, Aug. 7.—Investigation has disclosed that the armored cruiser San Diego, sunk several weeks ago in the Atlantic, was struck by a mine. Secretary Daniels announced on Monday afternoon.

Five Die in Powder Blast

Superior, Wis., Aug. 5.—Five men were killed, one probably fatally injured and others slightly hurt when a steel tank burst at the powder plant at Barksdale, Bayfield county, Wisconsin. The killed were employees.

50,000 Soon at Custer

Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., Aug. 6.—Camp Custer's population is expected soon to pass the 50,000 mark, with about 8,000 of these men living under canvas. At its present capacity the camp houses only 36,000.

U. S. Pays Old War Debt

Washington, Aug. 6.—The last of the Spanish war debt was paid off by the redemption of \$64,000,000 worth of bonds, part of a block of \$108,000,000 issued June 13, 1918, seven weeks after war was declared.

Great Honors for Pershing

Paris, Aug. 6.—Gen. John J. Pershing, commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces in France, was awarded the grand cross of the Legion of Honor by the French government.

THE CALL



TO HELP SAVE RUSS

UNITED STATES AND JAPAN COME TO AGREEMENT.

Aeslet Czech-Slovaks Against Armed Austrian and German Prisoners.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Official statements by the American and Japanese governments made here on Saturday announced that the plans for extending military aid to Russia in Siberia will be undertaken by the United States and Japan alone, with the other allied co-belligerents assenting in principle.

The statement as to the Washington government's purposes and aims in extending military and economic aid to Russia, issued in the form of a "statement to the press on the American Japanese action in Siberia," from the acting secretary of state, is as follows:

"In the judgment of the government of the United States a judgment arrived at after repeated and very searching considerations of the whole situation—military intervention in Russia would be more likely to add to the present sad confusion there than to cure it and would injure Russia rather than help her out of her distresses.

"As the government of the United States sees the present circumstances, therefore, military action is inadvisable in Russia now only to render such protection and help as is possible to the Czech-Slovaks against the armed Austrian and German prisoners who are attacking them and to steady any forces at self-government or self-defense in which the Russians themselves may be willing to accept assistance.

With such objects in view the government of the United States is now co-operating with the governments of France and Great Britain in the neighborhood of Murmansk and Archangel. The United States and Japan are the only powers which are now in a position to act in Siberia in sufficient force to accomplish even such modest objects as those that have been outlined.

Shawano—Two notable gatherings of farmers will be held in this county this month. The town of Seneca farmers will have a big "melon feast" on Aug. 15, when County Agent Moore will be one of the principal speakers. On Aug. 27, the town of Morris will have its annual corn roast, which will be attended by speakers from the state university.

700 IN U. S. CASUALTY LIST

Men From Forty-Six States Named in Report From Pershing—Few of Wounded Die.

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Monday's army list contained 407 names, the largest number reported in a single day. Of the men named 208 were killed in action, 37 died of wounds and 100 degree undetermined. An additional list of nearly 300 names, bringing the total for the first nine days of 700, was checked at the war department in preparation for publication.

Of the American soldiers wounded in the Marne-Aisne offensive probably 100,000 are in twenty will die from their wounds.

Masons Bar German Tongue

Chicago, Aug. 6.—The German tongue is heretofore officially forbidden in Masonic lodges of Illinois as the result of an order issued by Grand Master Austin E. Scroglin. The order followed an extended conference.

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Duchess to Run for Council

London, Aug. 5.—The duchess of Marlborough, formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York, has been accepted as the progressive candidate for the North Southwark division of the London county council.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN WISCONSIN

Oshkosh—James Henry Davidson, 60, member of congress from the Sixth district, is dead. He had been ill at a Washington hospital for several weeks with internal disorders and had been failing health for months. Mr. Davidson was chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee from 1890 to 1896 and was elected to the Fifty-fifth congress, serving continuously and including the Sixty-second congress. In 1916 he was re-elected to the Sixty-third congress. During his later incumbency, Mr. Davidson was chairman of the committee on railroads and canals and ranking member of the committee on rivers and harbors.

Madison—The war department will establish a training unit for heavy artillery officers at the University of Wisconsin, this fall, according to a recent announcement, received by the university. The Wisconsin institution will be one of the ten or eleven of the large institutions of the country in which such training units will be established. Among the special courses which the university will offer for the heavy artillery work are "practical gunnery and artillery fire," to be given by Prof. Wolf, and a course in "ballistics" by Prof. C. S. Schlichter.

Madison—The Madison field hospital company of the old first regiment, Wisconsin National guard, of which Maj. William Lorenz, state hospital for the insane at Mendota, is commander, has been praised in general army orders issued by Pershing's headquarters for efficient work. The headquarters is headed "Hospital Salvage Pigeons That Count." The unit is the first American field hospital to work on German soil.

Bar Claire—Judge John M. Becker, of Monroe, tried in federal court here on a charge of having made unpatriotic utterances, was convicted by a jury. Sentence was deferred. Two addresses which Becker made last February formed the basis of the charge. The prosecution alleged that he attempted to discourage enlistments. Becker denied the allegations and asserted that his criticism was directed at profiteers.

Antigo—In order to save the big crop of wild raspberries in Langlade county, arrangements are being made through the Association of Commerce to have automobiles take berry pickers to the berry patches in the morning and return them to their homes at night. The Antigo Canning company is experimenting this year with the tanning of wild raspberries.

Madison—President Charles R. Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin, has accepted the invitation of the British government to be one of the early to visit England and France, learn the war conditions in those countries and explain the conditions in America to the British and French. Dr. Van Hise has been granted a two months' leave of absence.

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Oshkosh—The First Baptist church of Allouez, Oshkosh county, New York, will receive the sum of \$800 for the purchase of a bell. This is the request made by Mrs. Jane J. Quigley of Oshkosh in her will, filed in probate court here. She also gave \$500 to the reading room of the Christian Science church of Neenah.

Wausau—Fire Chief Zielsdorf suffered several broken ribs and cuts about the head and back when the automobile into the Wisconsin river. Fireman John Hunkle suffered minor injuries. The accident was due to a broken axle.

Manitowish—Twin city auto dealers report a great number of sales of machines of late. The proposed 10 per cent tax, which will be levied by the government soon, is said to be responsible for the stimulated business.

Wausau—Emil Krueger of the town of Hamburg fell into a vat of hot water at the box factory at Little Chute and was badly scalded. He is in a serious condition.

Racine—Miss Katherine Shields, recreation director of the Central association, is to leave for France soon, to enter the service of the Red Cross as aid to nurses.

Wausau—M. P. McCullough of Wausau is elected chairman of the Lincoln county board of District No. 2, Wisconsin, comprising Marathon, Lincoln, Langlade and Shawano counties.

Oshkosh—A volunteer military school will be introduced as a part of the normal school curriculum when the school opens here Sept. 16.

Sheboygan—The Auto Electric company has been formed here by Floyd Cooper and George Fairweather, expert electricians.

Oshkosh—The Mollie Typewriter company of this city, a new industry, is now engaged in manufacturing the first unit of thirty machines and expects to make from ten to twenty-five machines a day by the middle of September.

Blanchardville—A dispatch received here Aug. 3 stated that John Dahly of Dahldahl had been killed in action on the Flanders front. He enlisted two years ago with a Canadian regiment. He is survived by a wife and two children.

Madison—In his monthly statement, State Treasurer Henry Johnson shows a balance on Aug. 1, of \$5,069,655.52 of which \$3,650,343.71 is in the general fund. The report for the same period for a year ago showed a balance of \$4,422,173.02 with \$1,991,222.62 in the general fund.

Neenah—Considerable damage to crops in this vicinity was done by the recent terrific wind and rainstorms. In many places the grain was laid low by the storms. Lightning played havoc in many places.

Manitowish—Co. B, Wisconsin state guards, expects to land the Chase trophy for being the best disciplined and efficient company in the Ninth regiment. Regimental officers have intimated that the showing of the local unit was an exceptional one.

Beloit—Dr. George L. Collie, Beloit college, who volunteered for Y. M. C. work abroad, is now stationed at Liverpool and is working on a plan of course of instruction for American soldiers now in England.

Madison—Hotels, clubs and restaurants are requested to discontinue to serve broiler turkeys weighing from two to four pounds because during the present meat shortage, it is considered wasteful to slaughter them. The Wisconsin food administration appeals to dealers to refrain from purchasing these immature birds which are only 25 per cent of the weight of the full-fledged ones, and encourages producers to allow them to mature in order to increase our meat supply.

La Crosse—Five years of litigation over a set of books came to an end here when Judge Higbee of the circuit court ruled that Bernhard F. Koeler, state deputy for the Modern Woodmen of America and a leading Mason of the state, did not have to pay the Interstate Finance corporation which sued him. The court held that the company did not make the proper delivery at the house as they represented they would do.

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Madison—"Unscrupulous persons who try to defraud the public under food administration guise must be subjected to imprisonment," said A. B. Melville, executive secretary to the Wisconsin food administration, on hearing of the arrest of Charles E. Meyers and James A. Alwin, who were imprisoned for six months and fined \$100 each for representing themselves as food agents in Pennsylvania.

Madison—The \$50,000 penalty imposed upon the Horlick Malted Milk company of Racine by State Food Administration for violating regulations covering the use of wheat flour, has been upheld by the national food administration. The Horlick company will not be permitted to pay the penalty in cash, but must turn over to the army 9,900 cases of one pound bottles of malted milk to cover the amount.

Sheboygan—Divorced two and a half months ago, ordered to pay \$25 per month alimony, fined \$25 and costs for contempt of court, badly scalded by boiling water, and remanded to the county jail until he pays the sum of \$30 attorneys' fees, costs and alimony, is the predicament in which Frank Biberick, an Austrian, finds himself.

Madison—For violation of meat regulations the enforcement division of the Wisconsin food administration asked Chas. W. Garrick, the manager of the Knappa tea room in Green Bay to pay \$10 to the State and Green Bay, Wis., also of Green Bay, \$10.

Racine—The new home of Racine lodge No. 437, Loyal Order of Moose, representing an investment of more than \$30,000 was dedicated Sunday evening, August 4, with ceremonies by the national officers and members of lodges from Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Chicago and Waukegan.

Antigo—Antigo will have a war activities fund. M. J. Jensen will be director. The plan provides for a minimum payment of three-fourths of 1 per cent on incomes of \$1,000 annually; 1 per cent on incomes over \$1,000 to \$1,500, and incomes over \$1,500 will pay a minimum of 1 1/2 per cent.

Sheboygan—Keke Majarus, 5-year-old daughter of James Majarus, Greek saloonkeeper, lost her left eye when a boy playmate shot an arrow which pierced her eye ball. An immediate removal of the organ was necessary.

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NEW DRAFT BILL IS INTRODUCED

Both Houses of Congress to Rush 18 to 45 Conscription Measure.

TO ADD 2,398,000 TO ARMY

Provost Marshal General Crowder Suggests September 5 as Date for Registration of Men Within Proposed New Ages.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The new administration bill, introduced in both houses of congress on Monday to increase the draft ages so as to include men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, while not unopposed in both houses of congress, is practically certain of adoption.

Provost Marshal General Crowder, in a statement submitted by Senator Chamberlain, suggests September 5 as the date for a national registration of men within the proposed new ages.

Weekly registration of youths attaining the ages of twenty-one during the next few weeks was proposed by General Crowder, as the only means of obtaining the 2,398,000 men to be called to the colors in September. This could be done by presidential proclamation, and would add about 50,000 to the number of men available.

Senator Chamberlain said his committee had been called to meet, to begin consideration of the bill and that he hoped to report it out within a few days.

Senator Chamberlain presented a communication from the secretary of war showing the number of men affected by the bill. According to those figures, 2,398,000 men between the ages of eighteen and twenty inclusive and thirty-two and forty-five inclusive would be subject to military service. Of this number 600,000 would be men between thirty-two and forty-five.

Chairman Duff of the house military committee said he had no immediate plans except to expedite it as much as possible.

The principal provisions of the bill are as follows:

"The president may draft such persons liable to military service in such sequences of ages and at such times as he may prescribe; a citizen or subject of a country neutral in the present war who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be relieved from liability to military service upon his making a declaration in accordance with such regulations as the president may prescribe, withdrawing his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and he shall forever be debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States."

123 WOUNDED SLAIN BY "SUB"

Disabled Soldiers Killed by Explosion of Torpedo—Two U. S. Officers Were on Board.

London, Aug. 7.—One hundred and twenty-three patients are reported to have been killed by the explosion of a torpedo which sank the *Varilla*.

The ship was returning from France and carrying a home port when the torpedo struck her, penetrating the ward room where patients were accommodated. About one hundred wounded have been landed at a British port.

Two American officers and two privates were on board the vessel. Both the officers are officially reported as saved.

CAR HITS AUTO; FIVE KILLED

Residents of Racine, Wis., Victims of Accident—Driver Failed to See Train.

Racine, Wis., Aug. 8.—Four adults and a child, in a large touring automobile, were killed by a Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Electric north of here. The killed: John H. North, factory manager of the Manitowish branch company, Racine; Mrs. John H. North, wife of John H. North; daughter, Elsie North, brother of John H. North, who was home on furlough from Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. The party were coming back from Milwaukee. The driver of the motorcar apparently did not see the danger until the collision could not be averted.

Former Czar's Last Words

Amsterdam, Aug. 7.—What seems to have been the last words of Nicholas Romanoff, former Russian emperor, were: "Spare my wife and my innocent, unhappy children. May my blood preserve Russia from ruin."

These words were called out by the former emperor just before he was shot by the firing squad.

Grenade Kills One; Hurts Nine

Alexandria, La., Aug. 8.—During hand grenade practice at Camp Beauregard, Capt. Arthur A. Dietzel of the engineers was killed and three lieutenants, a sergeant and five privates were slightly injured.

Storm Hits Aviation Camp

Houston, Tex., Aug. 8.—Gerstler field, training camp for aviators, was badly damaged by a storm. The property loss near Lake Charles, La., is more than \$1,000,000. Several structures went down.

Many Locomotives Bought

Washington, Aug. 8.—The war department has ordered 500 locomotives for military railroads in France from the Baldwin Locomotive works at a total cost of about \$25,000,000. It was announced.

Football Player Killed

Philadelphia, Aug. 8.—Howard C. McGill, formerly a noted football player and a member of the University of Pennsylvania team, has been killed in action in France.

Train Hits Cars; Five Killed

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Five persons were killed and fifteen hurt when a Belt Line freight train struck and demolished an auto trolley car which was trying to cross the crossing near Sixty-third and Archer avenue in Chicago.

Killed in Train Wreck

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 8.—W. H. By of Joliet, messenger for the American Express company, was killed when a through freight on the Chicago & Alton passed through the caboose of another express freight north of here.

BOLSHEVIKI TO WAR ON JAPAN

Moscow Dispatch Says Lenin Is Considering Declaration Against Tokyo.

FORCED FRANCIS TO LEAVE

State Department at Washington Told Russians Barred Cable to Allies' Diplomats—Jap Troops Land.

London, Aug. 8.—It is reported from Moscow by way of Berlin that the bolshevik government in Russia is considering a declaration of war against Japan, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

President Lenin, the message adds, has up to this time been opposed to such action, but it is believed that Russia will be compelled to declare war, notwithstanding the fact that the people are opposed to any new war.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Official advisers to the state department disclosed that Ambassador Francis and the allied diplomatic corps were forced to leave Russia for the Murmansk coast by the aggressive action of the bolshevik government.

The department was informed that six weeks ago Leon Trotsky, the bolshevik minister of war, ordered the officials in charge of the cables to stop all telegrams addressed to the allied ministers, thus cutting these diplomats off from communication with their governments.

It would cause no surprise here if the bolshevik leaders attempted to marshal their forces against the American, Japanese and allied expeditionary forces at Vladivostok and Arhangelsk, but confidence is felt that the bolshevik will not be able to swing enough support to defeat the allied plans.

Intimations were given in official quarters that Japanese troops might now be landing at Vladivostok, preceding the arrival of the American contingents. It is already known that French troops are on their way to Siberia from Czech China and that British troops have arrived from Hongkong. A Chinese cruiser also has arrived at Vladivostok.

MRS. WILSON LAUNCHES SHIP

President's Wife Christens Quiltsconk as Milestone in Passed at Hog Island.

Philadelphia, Aug. 7.—With a Godspeed from the president of the United States and Mrs. Wilson, the cargo carrier *Quiltsconk*, the first ship built at the Hog Island plant, was successfully launched Monday afternoon. Mrs. Wilson, with the president standing at her side, christened the ship, the launching ceremony being the last of the day's activities.

TAKE WHITE HOUSE PICKETS

Miss Alice Paul Among Women Arrested—Banners and Regalia Seized.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Police prevented the picket meeting of suffragists in Lafayette park, opposite the White House. As the children began to speak, a squad of more than a dozen policemen rushed to the base of the monument to Marquis Lafayette where the speakers were standing and informed the women that they were under arrest. More than fifty arrests were made, among them being Miss Alice Paul, president of the National Woman's party. The women and their banners and regalia were hustled into patrol wagons and hurried to police headquarters.

NATIONAL LEAGUE HEAD OUT

Resignation of President John K. Tener Received at New York Headquarters.

New York, Aug. 8.—The resignation of John K. Tener, president of the National Baseball league, was received on Tuesday at the New York office of the league. President Tener has been head of the parent organization for several years, following his term of governor of Pennsylvania. It was last winter, however, that he became associated with a large contracting firm in New York city and Philadelphia and pressure of business is said gradually to have weaned him away from the national pastime.

Britons Down a Zeppelin

London, Aug. 8.—In night raid on England by German airships one of the enemy craft, a Zeppelin, was brought down at sea in flames. It was officially announced. Another of the German airships was damaged.

Heat Kills Seven in Chicago

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Seven persons are dead and many others were prostrated Tuesday—the second day of the heat wave which has developed Chicago since Monday, when the thermometer went up to 102 degrees at 4 p. m.

No Loss of Life on Ship

Washington, Aug. 7.—There was no loss of life when the O. B. Jennings was sunk by a submarine 100 miles off the Virginia coast, the navy department announced. The captain and 13 of the crew arrived at Norfolk.

Refuse Bantail New Trial

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 7.—Judge Page Morris in district court here denied a motion for a new trial for Jacob O. Bantail, socialist nominee for governor, who is under sentence for violating the espionage act.

Navy Electrician Killed

Washington, Aug. 6.—The navy department announced the death of Charles E. Kruger, electrician, U. S. N. R. E., in a complete accident on July 30. Kruger's home address was Newport News, Va.

F. Roosevelt Sees Marines

Paris, Aug. 8.—General D. Roosevelt, assistant United States secretary of the navy, left for the sector of the western front held by the marines. "I hope to see the grand fighters light," said he, departing.

Great Honors for Pershing

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THE CALL



TO GIVE WAR LOSSES

Pershing Will Send Data as Soon as Available.

Casualties Expected to Be Large Because of the Terrible Fighting.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Pershing information as to the losses suffered by our army in the present offensive will be given the American people within a few days.

General Pershing is beginning to get complete data on casualties, which he will cable to this country as soon as possible. This information was made by Secretary of War Baker.

Arrangements have been completed by the post office department, which now controls the telegraph and telephone systems, and by the committee on public information, for the prompt transmission of the reports to parents and relatives of men killed and injured in the battle.

It is admitted at the war department that the daily casualty lists of the past two weeks have not adequately reflected our losses abroad. The reason for this has been the difficulty faced by General Pershing in collecting the information. The first list, however, is promptly ready for the public.

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Our troops are widely scattered, however, and when injured are removed to the nearest base hospitals.

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700 IN U. S. CASUALTY LIST

Men From Forty-Six States Named in Report From Pershing—Few of Wounded Die.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Casualties among American troops in the sector of the western front which they have been engaged since July 15, when the German offensive was launched and halted at the Marne, are now being reported in the daily lists from General Pershing, though no estimate of the total has yet been received.

Monday's army list contained 407 names, the largest number reported in a single day. Of the men named 208 were killed in action, 27 died of wounds and 148 were wounded, 48 seriously and 100 degrees undetermined. An additional list of nearly 300 names, bringing the total for the day to about 700, was checked at the war department in preparation for publication.

Of the American soldiers wounded in the Marne-Alsace offensive probably less than one in twenty will die from their wounds.

Masons Bar German Tongue

Chicago, Aug. 8.—The German tongue is hereafter officially forbidden in Masonic lodges of Illinois as the result of an order issued by Grand Master Austin H. Scroggin. The order followed an extended conference.

Banish Malvy From France

Paris, Aug. 8.—L. J. Malvy, former minister of the interior, was formally expelled from France on the ground of holding communication with the enemy and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The sentence does not carry civic degradation.

U. S. Aviation Death Record

Washington, Aug. 7.—From September 1, 1917, to July 20, 1918, 155 men were killed while training for the aviation service. This is an average of .00008 for each hour of actual training flight.

Buy Big Shipyard

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 7.—John H. Puley of Boston, representing the St. Johns River Shipbuilding company, purchased the Hillier, Sperring & Dunn wooden shipyard in South Jacksonville.

Oriental Students in U. S. to Tell

Washington, Aug. 6.—Japanese and Chinese students in the United States will be permitted to accept mutual employment during school vacation periods for the duration of the war, the department of labor announced.

Duchess to Run for Council

London, Aug. 5.—The duchess of Marlborough, formerly Countess Vanderbilt of New York, has been accepted as the progressive candidate for the North Southwark division of the London county council.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN WISCONSIN

Oshkosh — James Henry Davidson, 60, member of congress from the Sixth district, is dead. He had been ill at a Washington hospital for several weeks with internal disorders and had been in failing health for months.

Davidson was chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee from 1890 to 1896 and was elected to the Fifty-fifth congress, serving continuously to and including the Sixty-second congress. In 1916 he was re-elected to the Sixty-third congress. During his long incumbency, Mr. Davidson was chairman of the committee on railroads and canals and ranking member of the committee on rivers and harbors.

Madison — The war department will establish a training unit for heavy artillery officers at the University of Wisconsin, this fall, according to a recent announcement received by the university. The Wisconsin institution will be one of the ten or eleven of the large institutions of the country in which such training units will be established. Among the special courses which the university will offer for the heavy artillery work are "practical gunnery and artillery fire," to be given by Paul Wolff, and a course in "ballistics" by Prof. C. S. Schleicher.

Madison — The Madison food hospital company of the old First regiment, Wisconsin National guard, of which Maj. William Lorenz, State Hospital for the Insane at Mendota, is commander, has been praised in general army orders issued by Pershing's headquarters for efficient work. The hospital is located "Hospital Salvage Plant" at Camp Randall.

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ESSENTIALS FOR GOOD COW BARN

Individual Drinking Cup One of Most Important.

BUILDING SHOULD BE WARM

Proper Ventilation Also Matter That Requires Consideration In Order to Keep Cattle In Best of Health at All Times.

Mr. William A. Radford, with answers questions and give advice FREE OF CHARGE on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Franklin Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only include three-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

While I was talking recently with a dairyman who is making plans for building a barn, and who has made a long and careful study of building livestock, he stated that his first consideration was the proper planning of a barn that would be built warm enough to keep it comfortable for his stock at all times during the most severe winter weather.

The second consideration was ventilation, because it would keep his cattle in the best of health, it would in-

contaminated by some other animal which may be diseased.

A short time ago we were talking with a high official of the Illinois state council of defense regarding the value of farm buildings as an aid to food production. We were putting to the front the smaller and more inexpensive types of buildings as being more in line with war economy and the spirit of the times, and were rather making excuses for some of our large dairy barn designs.

"Not at all," this official declared. "To the farmer who has a big herd of cows that big barn is necessary; and he ought to be encouraged to build it."

Design Shows Dairy Barn.

The accompanying design is a size type of dairy barn of generous floor. It contains 22 cows in a gambrel roof building 36 by 64 feet. The building is larger than this, because of the two silos connected to the barn by a 5-foot feed room, which makes the total frontage of this building 70 feet. The ventilation of this barn is taken care of in an unusual way. The four foot air shafts project outside the walls, leaving the inside walls flush. The hay mow space is ventilated through three louvers in each side wall under the eaves.

Jewelry and Platinum.

It has been announced that the war trade board orders the jewelry trade to make quarterly statements regarding its holdings of platinum and other metals needed in war. Platinum has advanced since the beginning of the war to \$120 an ounce and a pearl is necessary from the government before it can be sold in quantities of over five ounces.

The statements required from the

The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

MAKE MUSH AND MILK POPULAR



A Bowl of Milk and Mush is a Whole Meal in Itself for the Youngster Who Likes It.

SIMPLE PLAN TO COOK CORN MEAL

Plenty of Good Milk to Take Away Dryness Makes Dish Most Palatable.

CONSERVE WHEAT AND SUGAR

Try Our Mush Recipes Until Knock of Cooking Just Long Enough Has Been Discovered—Dried Fruits Add Variety.

Mush and milk for breakfast or lunch makes a simple dish fit for a king—but like all other simple dishes it must be made just right or the king won't like it. The secret of serving cornmeal this way lies in plenty of milk and not too much mush. In the first place see that the mush is not too thick—try out your recipe until you find the knock of cooking it just long enough. No one enjoys dry, thick mush. Then serve moderate portions with a generous amount of milk or cream on top—and have plenty more in the pitcher to add later on. Raisins, dates, figs and other dried fruits give variety to the dish and please the children. They sweeten the mush and save sugar.

The most common way of preparing mush is to allow the water to come to the boiling point and to add the meal slowly, stirring constantly. The objection to this method is that there is considerable danger that the mush will become lumpy and unpalatable to stand over a hot stove and stir the mixture sufficiently to make it smooth. A better method, therefore, is the following:

Put the cornmeal, cold water and salt together in the top of a double boiler. No stirring is necessary. Put the top of the double boiler into the lower part and allow the mush to heat slowly, cooking half an hour, or longer, if convenient. Many people cook it as long as four hours. Just before serving remove the top of the double boiler from the lower part and boil the mush for two or three minutes. In boiling it at this time there is no danger that it will lump.

Cornmeal Mush.

METHOD NO. 1.

1 cupful corn meal. 1 teaspoonful salt.

3½ cupfuls water.

Bring the salted water to the boiling point in the top of a double boiler. Pour the cornmeal slowly into the water, stirring constantly. Cook three minutes. Put the upper part of the double boiler into the lower part and cook the mush half an hour and as much longer as convenient. Long cooking improves the taste and probably adds to the thoroughness with which the mush is digested.

The housewife who has no double boiler can make one by using two saucepans of such size that one can be set inside of the other.

METHOD NO. 2.

1 cupful corn meal. 4 cupfuls milk.

1 teaspoonful salt. ½ whole or skim, or ¾ cupfuls water. 4 cupfuls milk and 3½ cupfuls water.

Put the ingredients into the top of the double boiler cold and cook one hour or longer. If convenient, just before serving remove the mush to the boiling point. This improves its texture and also its flavor.

Mush in the Fireless Cooker.

1 cupful corn meal. ½ cupfuls water.

1 teaspoonful salt. 4½ cupfuls water. ½ cupfuls milk and 3½ cupfuls water.

Bring the salted water to the boiling point; add the meal slowly, stirring all the time. Put into the fireless cooker and leave for five to ten hours. If the pull holding the mush is set into another pull containing water before being placed into the cooker, the heat will be retained longer.

Here are three good conservation

puddings which take no wheat and no sugar. They are made chiefly out of milk, cornmeal and molasses.

Indian Pudding.

5 cupfuls milk. 1 teaspoonful salt.

½ cup corn meal. 1 teaspoonful salt.

½ cupful molasses. 1 cupful molasses.

Cook milk and meal in a double boiler 20 minutes; add molasses, salt and ginger; pour into buttered pudding dish and bake two hours in slow oven; serve with cream.

This serves eight people.

Cornmeal and Fig Pudding.

1 cupful corn meal. 1 cupful finely chopped figs.

6 cupfuls milk (or 4½ teaspoonful salt.

of milk and 2 of 2 eggs.

Cook the cornmeal with four cupfuls of the milk, add the molasses, figs and salt.

When the mixture is cool, add the eggs well beaten. Pour into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven for three hours or more. When partly cooked add the remainder of the milk without stirring the pudding. This serves eight or ten people.

Cornmeal and Apple Pudding.

For the figs in the above recipe substitute a pint of finely sliced or chopped sweet apples.

This serves eight or ten people.

MUSH AND MILK.

What has become of the old-time bowl of cornmeal mush and milk? It is an American dish, cheap, nourishing and palatable. The older generation loved it; and for economical, sentimental and patriotic reasons we should now go back to it and take all America with us. Mush and milk furnishes a balanced ration, yet contains no wheat, no meat, no sugar. It is a whole meal in itself, and while the war lasts it should be used more largely in this country. Its larger use here will release other and more concentrated foods for our armies and the armies of the allies. We are producing an abundance of food; we will save it for our boys across the water; and food will help to win the war. The Austrians, Bulgarians, Turks and Germans are beginning to see this, and the Kaiser also believes and trembles.

Fruits Save Sugar.

All ripe fruits contain sugar. The amount varies from about three ounces or one-half cupful per pound in fresh figs and plums to about one-half ounce per pound in watermelon. If the water is driven off from fruits, as in the drying process, the sugar becomes far more prominent than it is in fresh fruits. Dried fruits, therefore, taste far sweeter than fresh ones and are for this reason often classed among the sweets. It should be remembered, however, that sugar is present in all fresh fruits, even in the most acid ones, and that those persons who wish to do so can economize on other kinds of sugar by eating large amounts of fresh fruits in unadorned form.

In warm weather molasses and other fruits may be used in place of "made" desserts, which usually contain both butter and sugar. Fruit and ice-cream junket, which can be prepared from skim milk, make a refreshing dessert and utilize perishable foods chiefly. Or the dessert course may be omitted entirely and a fruit salad with cottage cheese may be used in its place.

Government Exhibits.

The joint committee on government exhibits, representing the departments of agriculture, war, navy, interior and commerce, the food administration and the committee on public information, has announced a display of exhibits showing the wartime and other activities of the federal agencies. These exhibits will be shown over five circuits of the larger fairs and expositions, covering practically the entire country and running from August 10 to December 6.

Glasses should always be washed first.

Cold lima beans may be used in salad.

Rhubarb meringue pie is a dainty dessert.

Whatever you do about milk don't waste it.

Bananas can be baked to serve as a vegetable.

When vegetables become cheap buy less meat.

Sponge cake is at its best made of potato flour.

Add a little lemon juice to the coffee gelatin.

A small wooden knife is best for scraping dishes.

Lime water is satisfactory for preserving eggs.

WHAT WOMEN CAN DO TO WIN THE WAR

Conserve Food and Buy Liberty Bonds—Two Ways They Can Help.

WOMEN OF AMERICA, WAKE UP!

Pour All Your Savings Into Uncle Sam's Whip—Keep on Saving and Pouring Until the World Is Free.

By INEZ HAYNES IRWIN.

What can the women of America do to help win this war? Two things are certain; one that they can do a great deal and another that, unless the war lasts ten years longer, they can never do so much as the French, English and Italian women have done. They can never suffer so much as the French, English and Italian women have suffered.

To me, returning to America after two years in the war countries, the untouched gaiety of the American people came as a terrific shock. I had left a world in which I had seen no dancing, a world in which I had heard no spontaneous laughter or—except in the case of military bands—no music. At first the atmosphere of America was almost unbearable. I was obsessed with the desire to get back to the allied countries, to suffer with them, rather than enjoy the comparative comfort of a comparatively unwarmed America. The luxury everywhere appalled me. Those hundreds of motors gliding through our streets for instance! Private motors have long ago disappeared from allied Europe. The beautiful fabrics, the furs and laces, the gorgeous sport clothes and the dazzling evening dresses which still distinguish the women of America.

But on Evening Clothes.

The first time I was invited to a dinner party on my return, I wore a long-sleeved high-necked gray and black gown and found myself a woman among birds of paradise. No woman of France would think of wearing evening clothes. Indeed, both men and women are prohibited by law from appearing in evening clothes at the theater. On the few social occasions in which they take part, French women are dressed in black gowns with a little lace at the neck and sleeves. English women still wear evening dresses. When their men return on their rare leave from the front, they cover their aching hearts with as much gaiety as possible in order to send them back to the fifth and the vermin and the rats and the damp and the cold and the wounds and the constant sight of death psychologically refreshed. But most of the evening dresses of the English women are now wearing date back to the beginning of the war. And strange of all, perhaps, for a country at war, those lustrous streets with their rows of electric lights and their vivid, flashing, changing, iridescent electric signs. In Paris, you plunge into a dark twilight when you leave your restaurant, and in London you gaze your way home through a dangerous Stygian gloom. Then the careless spending in American hotels and restaurants. In Paris those places close at half-past nine. And food! Food conditions have never been so bad in France as in the other allied countries. For France has always fed herself and is, moreover, the world's best cook. But in Italy and England, meat is a rare luxury to be obtained only once in a great while; butter and sugar are long-forgotten dreams.

See Their Homes Destroyed.

And then in the case of France and to some degree of Italy, the allied women have seen vast stretches of carefully cared-for ancient forest and enormous sections of so-called beautiful farming country turned into metal-ridden dumps; they have seen dozens of small cities and hundreds of little villages transformed to ash heaps; they have seen so much old sacred beauty in the form of churches, cathedrals and historic monuments reduced to hills of rubble that the whole world must seem a desert to them. They have even had to endure the extra front of an exhibition in Berlin of the art treasures looted from northern France. The allied women have nursed the wounded, the tubercular, the undernourished; they have taught new trades to the crippled and blind and those who are invalided for life. They have taken care of thousands and thousands of refugees from Belgium, northern France and Siberia. They have had to provide for the bringing up of thousands of orphan children. This has not come upon them gradually, but all the time and in increasing proportions.

But, after all, these things are as nothing to the death of the flower of their male youth. England and France and Italy have lost so many of their manhood that the members of our generation look for happiness again during their own lifetime! They hope only for one thing—to insure the freedom of the next generation.

Sons All Gone.

"My husband is a Parisian," said a beautiful American woman married to a Frenchman. "He has always lived in Paris. He has many friends here. He is forty-five years old. His

friends range in age from forty to sixty. Not one has a son left."

"Thank you for your kind letter," wrote an English girl to a woman who had just sent a letter condoling with her on the death of the last of three brothers. "We find the country a little dreary now and we are returning to town the last of the month. We shall be at home Sunday evenings. Be sure to come to us often. We want to see all our friends and hear what they have been doing in the last three months. Mother and father look forward with special pleasure to meeting you all again. Please bring any soldier friends; we will try to make it gay for them."

"What news do you get from Frederick?" a friend of mine asked of the mother of Frederick, a beautiful mid-aged English woman who was making a great success of a dance given for some convalescent Tommies. "Oh, you haven't heard, have you?" the mother of Frederick answered. "He was killed two months ago." And she turned to answer with her ready sympathy to the inquiries of a group of Tommies gathered about her.

Fight Same as Men.

But that is not all. In a manner of speaking, the women of Europe are fighting the war just as the men are. They have not, except in the case of the famous Battalion of Death, died in battle; and yet a half to three-quarters of a million women have been killed as the direct result of war activities. More women have been killed in this war than men on both the Northern and Southern sides in our Civil War. That nearly three-quarters of a million includes the women massacred by the Turks in Armenia, by the Austrians in Serbia, by the Germans in Belgium and northern France; it includes army nurses and women mail carriers; it includes civilian women killed by shells in the war zone or near it, women killed by Zeppelins and airplane raids and by submarines.

What can the women of America do to equal all this service and all this suffering?

For three years, the French and English, and for two years, the Italians, have stood between us and the death of our democracy. What can we do to make up for that long, hesitating national inaction of ours? The men of our nation have responded gallantly. We have a real army in France now. As Lloyd George said in Parliament to a listening empire, "The Americans are in." We are in and of course we are in to stay, in for a century if need be, until the safety of the world democracy is assured. The men of America are doing their part—doing it with suffering and death. What can the women do?

What Women Can Do.

It is the geographical misfortune of us women of America that we cannot possibly give the personal service that the women of Europe have given. They are near and we are far. They, so to speak, are in the front trenches and we have not entered the war zone. Only a very few of us, in proportion to our numbers, can work in the hospitals or on the front lines. Only a few more in proportion to our numbers can do Red Cross work or Y. M. C. A. work here. There are, however, two things we can do all the time and with all the strength that is in us. One is to conserve food. The other is to buy Liberty bonds. We can help the government by buying bonds. Yet again we have an advantage; it is our peculiar advantage that most of us can help the government only by helping ourselves. For the purchase of Liberty bonds at the generous rate of interest which the government grants is not self-denial but in line with self-interest—legitimate of course, but still self-interest.

Women of America, wake up! Pour all your savings into Uncle Sam's whip. Then save more, and pour them into his lap. Keep on saving and pouring, pouring and saving, until the world is free. You have given generously of the sinews of war in those magnificent boys you have sent to France. Give us generously in the money which will keep them well and happy there.

EXIT THE GERMAN DACHSHUND

Marine Poster Causes German Dog to Be Driven From Streets of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati.—Exit the German dachshund from the society of Cincinnati dogdom.

A United States marine corps poster was responsible for the German dog's social demise here. The poster depicts an American bulldog chasing a German dachshund with the words: "Teufel hund (devil dog), German nickname for U. S. marines." Street dogs, of which there are a great number, have led a miserable existence, as small boys have "sicked" bulldogs, terriers, hounds and every other canine breed on the poor "Fritzes," until at last they have been virtually driven off the streets of Cincinnati.

Navy Bean Laundered.

The navy bean, besides being plentiful in that branch of the war service which bears its name, is also well-stocked in the army. It follows the dog to the front and Chicago food administrators say it should be used liberally at home to save other foods for the soldier boys.

Guests Provide Own Sugar.

When friends go "visiting" at Alton, Ill., they bring their own sugar along for sweetening the refreshments served. A two-pound sugar ration to each family compels it. Sugar has been unusually scarce for some time.

Save These Hens.

The indications of good production are as follows: Vigor.—Indicated by listless actions, dull sunken eye, small, shrunken, pale comb and long toe nails. The poor producer is usually one of the last hens to leave the roost in the morning, and also goes to roost early in the evening.

Early molt and yellow legs.—Hens which molt before September 1, especially those molting in July and early in August, are usually poor producers. These hens will usually have yellow legs during August and September, as the yellow color returns to the legs after molting. The time of molting and the color of the legs are very important characteristics in selecting hens by their appearance.

Pelvis.—Points close together, only one to two fingers apart, depending upon the breed. The space between the pelvic points varies according to whether or not the hen is laying. Arch from pelvic points to the end of keel of breast bone only two or four fingers wide. Pelvic points either small and hard or coarse (covered with fat). Vent dry and hard. A layer in good condition usually accumulates fat on abdomen, producing a plump appearance.

Other characteristics.—Comb pale or dull red, small, shrunken and covered with fine scales or dandruff. Ear lobes and wattles pale, shrunken, hard and dry. Ear lobes, eyelids and beak yellowish.

Save These Hens.

The indications of good production are as follows: Vigor.—Indicated by full, well-developed breast and body, general alertness; bright, full eye; well-developed comb; short, heavy beak and worn toe nails. A hen must have vigor and capacity to be a good layer. Such a hen usually has a good appetite and goes off the roost early in the morning. Late molt and bleached legs.—The late molter, one that does not begin to molt until after the 1st of September, is usually a good producer. During the late summer these hens are noticeable by their ragged and dirty plumage.

War flocks and laying fowls next fall and winter will make a big drive for success.

By using a coop the chicks can find shelter and warmth under the hen at any time, and the weaklings after a few days may develop into strong, healthy chicks.

Just because everybody has not succeeded in making poultry raising pay, is no just reason why somebody should not make it pay.

Growing chicks need ample food for making bone, muscles and feathers to the best advantage.

Laying fowls must have the proper foods in sufficient quantities to make the eggs before they can lay them.

When fowls are kept in confined runs the more space the fowls have the better will be the results.

Promises never did amount to much in poultry raising, so far as the hens were concerned.

It is never economical to cheapen the quality of the rations of the fowls at the expense of the proflificacy.

A fellow is never cheating anyone but himself when he tries to run one over on poultry.

War rations should not be confined solely to the hens, but were meant for the poultryman as well.

A splendid policy is to feed the hens as cheaply as possible consistent with the production of eggs.

It is never economical to cheapen the quality of the rations of the fowls at the expense of the proflificacy.

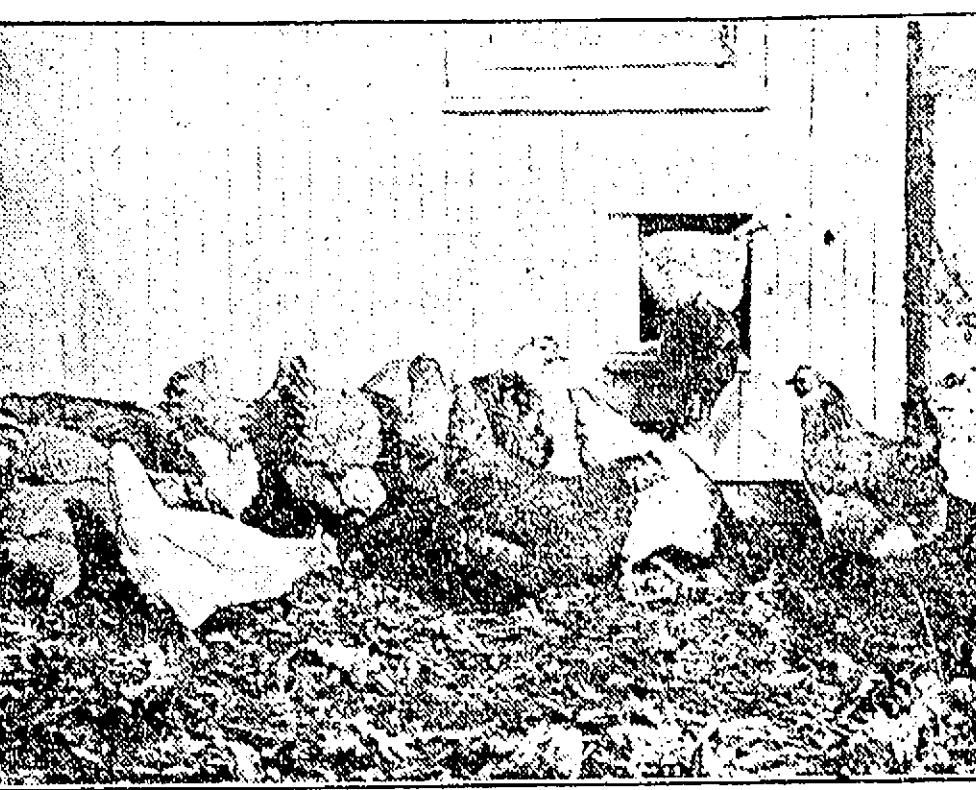
Jack received a small toy chest for his birthday. Daddy had explained to him the names and uses of each tool. Later he had a neighbor in and was extolling the virtues of his set. "Just look what I got—a hammer with hammer with; a saw with saw; a hatchet to chop with;" (after examining the chest) "What a monkey wrench!" "Well, Bob, this is not a regular tool, it's a— (then, as the name dawned upon him) wrench to monkey with."

"Say, Pa, what one is," pleaded the animated question mark. "What is the name of Ages?" "The way it seems to a young fellow trying to race with a spell of colic."

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

SELL THE SLACKER HEN!



A Well-Selected Mongrel Flock of Layers.

TIME TO GET RID OF SLACKER HEN

Fowl That Begins Molting Early Almost Certainly Poor Egg Producer.

SEPTEMBER IS BEST MONTH

Many Indications Cited by Which Flock May Be Culled Down to All-Year Layers—Save Exceptionally Good Breeders.

Get rid of the slacker hen. The poultry keeper cannot afford at any time to keep a hen that is a poor egg producer, and that is particularly true now when feeds are unprecedently high in price. The summer and early fall is the best time to cull the poor producers from the laying flock. It is best to start as early as possible removing those hens whose appearance indicates that they have stopped laying. As a general principle it is wise to cull out about the first of August all hens over two years old unless they are laying or are exceptionally good breeders.

Hens will usually begin to molt in August. The slacker hen is an early molter and can be readily distinguished at this time.

The indications of high egg production are most pronounced in September, and if the flock is to be culled only at one time, September is the best month to select the good producers. The better plan, however, is to cull gradually, beginning somewhat earlier.

A number of faults have to be considered in distinguishing the good from the poor layer, and certain allowances have to be made for essential differences between the small and the large breeds.

Cull These Hens.

The indications of poor production are as follows: Lack of vigor.—Indicated by listless actions, dull sunken eye, small, shrunken, pale comb and long toe nails. The poor producer is usually one of the last hens to leave the roost in the morning, and also goes to roost early in the evening.

Early molt and yellow legs.—Hens which molt before September 1, especially those molting in July and early in August, are usually poor producers. These hens will usually have yellow legs during August and September, as the yellow color returns to the legs after molting. The time of molting and the color of the legs are very important characteristics in selecting hens by their appearance.

Pelvis.—Points close together, only one to two fingers apart, depending upon the breed. The space between the pelvic points varies according to whether or not the hen is laying. Arch from pelvic points to the end of keel of breast bone only two or four fingers wide. Pelvic points either small and hard or coarse (covered with fat). Vent dry and hard. A layer in good condition usually accumulates fat on abdomen, producing a plump appearance.

Other characteristics.—Comb pale or dull red, small, shrunken and covered with fine scales or dandruff. Ear lobes and wattles pale, shrunken, hard and dry. Ear lobes, eyelids and beak yellowish.

Save These Hens.

The indications of good production are as follows: Vigor.—Indicated by full, well-developed breast and body, general alertness; bright, full eye; well-developed comb; short, heavy beak and worn toe nails. A hen must have vigor and capacity to be a good layer. Such a hen usually has a good appetite and goes off the roost early in the morning. Late molt and bleached legs.—The late molter, one that does not begin to molt until after the 1st of September, is usually a good producer. During the late summer these hens are noticeable by their ragged and dirty plumage.

War flocks and laying fowls next fall and winter will make a big drive for success.

By using a coop the chicks can find shelter and warmth under the hen at any time, and the weaklings after a few days may develop into strong, healthy chicks.

Just because everybody has not succeeded in making poultry raising pay, is no just reason why somebody should not make it pay.

Growing chicks need ample food for making bone, muscles and feathers to the best advantage.

Laying fowls must have the proper foods in sufficient quantities to make the eggs before they can lay them.

When fowls are kept in confined runs the more space the fowls have the better will be the results.

Promises never did amount to much in poultry raising, so far as the hens were concerned.

It is never economical to cheapen the quality of the rations of the fowls at the expense of the proflificacy.

A fellow is never cheating anyone but himself when he tries to run one over on poultry.

War rations should not be confined solely to the hens, but were meant for the poultryman as well.

A splendid policy is to feed the hens as cheaply as possible consistent with the production of eggs.

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Jack received a small toy chest for his birthday. Daddy had explained to him the names and uses of each tool. Later he had a neighbor in and was extolling the virtues of his set. "Just look what I got—a hammer with hammer with; a saw with saw; a hatchet to chop with;" (after examining the chest) "What a monkey wrench!" "Well, Bob, this is not a regular tool, it's a— (then, as the name dawned upon him) wrench to monkey with."

"Say, Pa, what one is," pleaded the animated question mark. "What is the name of Ages?" "The way it seems to a young fellow trying to race with a spell of colic."

"Of Interest to the Housewife"

Soak a hard-boiled onion in hot water.

Small potatoes may be baked

NEW DRAFT BILL IS INTRODUCED

Both Houses of Congress to Rush 18 to 45 Conscription Measure.

TO ADD 2,398,000 TO ARMY

Provost Marshal General Crowder Suggests September 5 as Date for Registration of Men Within Proposed New Ages.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The new administration bill, introduced in both houses of congress on Monday to increase the draft ages so as to include men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, while not unopposed in both houses of congress, is practically certain of adoption.

Provost Marshal General Crowder, in a statement submitted by Senator Chamberlain, suggested September 5 as the date for a national registration of men within the proposed new ages.

Weekly registration of youths attaining the ages of twenty-one during the next few weeks was proposed by General Crowder as the only means of obtaining the 2,398,000 men to be added to the colors in September.

This could be done by presidential proclamation and would add about \$50,000 to the number of men available.

Senator Chamberlain said his committee had been called to meet, to begin consideration of the bill and that he hoped to report it out within a few days.

Senator Chamberlain presented a communication from the secretary of war showing the number of men affected by the bill. According to these figures, 2,398,000 men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five inclusive and thirty-two and forty-five inclusive would be subject to military service.

Of this number 500,000 would be men between thirty-two and forty-five.

Chairman Dant of the house military committee said he had no immediate plans except to expedite it as much as possible.

The principal provisions of the bill are as follows:

"The president may draft such persons liable to military service in such sequences of ages and at such time or times as he may prescribe; a citizen or subject of a country neutral in the present war who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be liable to draft upon his declaration in accordance with such regulations as the president may prescribe, withdrawing his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and he shall forever be debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States."

123 WOUNDED SLAIN BY "SUB"

Disabled Soldiers Killed by Explosion of Torpedo—Two U. S. Officers Were on Board.

London, Aug. 7.—One hundred and twenty-three patients are reported to have been killed by the explosion of a torpedo which sank the Warilda.

The ship was returning from France and carrying a home port when the torpedo struck her, penetrating the ward room where patients were accommodated.

About one hundred wounded men were landed at a British port. Two American officers and five privates were on board the vessel. Both the officers are officially reported as saved.

CAR HITS AUTO; FIVE KILLED

Residents of Racine, Wis., Victims of Accident—Driver Failed to See Train.

Racine, Wis., Aug. 8.—Four adults and a child, in a large touring automobile, were killed by a Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Electric car of here. The killed: John H. North, factory manager of the Manitowish Motors company, Racine; Mrs. John H. North, wife; Elsie North, daughter; Elmer North, brother of John North, who was on through from Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. The party was returning back from Milwaukee. The driver of the automobile apparently did not see the danger until the collision could not be averted.

Former Czar's Last Words.

Amsterdam, Aug. 7.—What seems to have been the last words of Nicholas Romanoff, former Russian emperor, were:

"Share my wife and my innocent, unhappy children. May my blood press Russia from ruin."

These words were called out by the former emperor just before he was shot by the firing squad.

Grenade Kills One; Hurts Nine.

Alexandria, La., Aug. 8.—During hand grenade practice at Camp Barre, Capt. Arthur J. Dietrich of the engineers was killed and three lieutenants, a sergeant and five privates were slightly injured.

Storm Hits Aviation Camp.

Houston, Tex., Aug. 8.—Greatest hail, training camp for aviators, was badly damaged by a storm. The property loss was \$1,000,000. Several structures went down.

Many Locomotives Sought.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The war department has ordered 510 locomotives for military railroads in France from the Baldwin Locomotive works, at a total cost of about \$25,000,000. It was announced.

Football Player Killed.

Philadelphia, Aug. 6.—Capt. Howard C. McCall, formerly a noted football player and a member of the University of Pennsylvania team, has been killed in action in France.

Train Hits Cars; Five Killed.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Five persons were killed and fifteen hurt when a Belt Line freight train struck and demolished an Auto trolley car which was trying to "beat the crossing" on Sixty-third and Archer streets in Argo.

Killed in Train Wreck.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 6.—F. W. Bly of Joliet, messenger for the American Express company, was killed when a through freight on the Chicago & Alton plowed through the caboose of another extra freight north of here.

BOLSHEVIKI TO WAR ON JAPAN

Moscow Dispatch Says Lenin Is Considering Declaration Against Tokyo.

FORCED FRANCIS TO LEAVE

State Department at Washington Told Russians Banned Cable to Allies' Diplomats—Jap Troops Land.

London, Aug. 8.—It is reported from Moscow by way of Berlin that the bolshevik government in Russia is considering a declaration of war against Japan, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

Premier Lenin, the message adds, has up to this time been opposed to such action, but is now believed to have been compelled to declare war, notwithstanding the fact that the people are opposed to any new war.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Official advice to the state department disclosed that Ambassador Francis and the allied diplomatic corps were forced to leave Russia for the Murman coast by the aggressive action of the bolshevik government.

The department was informed that six weeks ago Leon Trotsky, the bolshevik minister of war, ordered the officials in charge of the cables to stop all telegrams addressed to the allied ministers, thus cutting these diplomats off from communication with their governments.

It would cause no surprise here if the bolshevik leaders attempted to marshal their forces against the American, Japanese and allied expeditionary forces at Vladivostok and Archangel, but confidence is felt that the bolshevik will not be able to swing enough support to defeat the allied plans.

Intimations were given in official quarters that Japanese troops might now be landing at Vladivostok, and that the arrival of the American contingents. It is already known that French troops are on their way to Siberia from Cochin China and that British troops have arrived from Hongkong. A Chinese cruiser also has arrived at Vladivostok.

MRS. WILSON LAUNCHES SHIP

President's Wife Christens Quistcock as Milleston Is Passed at Hog Island.

Philadelphia, Aug. 7.—With a Godspeed from the president of the United States and Mrs. Wilson, the cargo carrier Quistcock, the first ship built at the Hog Island plant, was successfully launched Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Wilson, standing at the stern of the ship, christened the ship, as nearly 50,000 persons standing in the boiling sun wildly cheered. The president made no speech, but in response to the urgent appeal of the crowd, he waved his hat and shouted: "Good luck to you."

The president received a tremendous ovation from the huge crowd.

TAKE WHITE HOUSE PICKETS

Miss Alice Paul Among Women Arrested—Banners and Regalia Seized.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Police prevented the protest making of suffragists in Lafayette park, opposite the White House. As the chairman began to speak, a squad of more than a dozen policemen rushed to the base of the monument to Marquis Lafayette where the speakers were standing, and informed the women that they were under arrest. More than fifty arrests were made, among those taken being Miss Alice Paul, president of the National Woman's party. The women and their banners and regalia were hustled into patrol wagons and hurried to police headquarters.

NATIONAL LEAGUE HEAD OUT

Resignation of President John K. Tener Received at New York Headquarters.

New York, Aug. 8.—The resignation of John K. Tener, president of the National baseball league, was received on Tuesday at the New York office of the league. President Tener has been head of the parent organization for several years, following his term of governor of Pennsylvania. It was last winter, however, that he became associated with a large chain of stores in New York city and Philadelphia and president of business is said gradually to have weaned him away from the national pastime.

Britons Down a Zeppelin.

London, Aug. 8.—In night raid on England by German airships one of the enemy craft, a Zeppelin, was brought down in flames, it was officially announced. Another of the German airships was damaged.

Heat Kills Seven in Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Seven persons are dead and more than a score prostrated Tuesday—the second day of the heat wave which has developed Chicago since Monday, when the thermometer went up to 102 degrees at 4 p. m.

No Loss of Life on Ship.

Washington, Aug. 7.—There was no loss of life when the O. B. Jennings was sunk by a submarine 100 miles off the Virginia coast, the navy department announced. The captain and 13 of the crew arrived at Norfolk.

Refugee Bantail New Trial.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 7.—Judge Page Morris in district court here today set a motion for a new trial for Jacob O. Bantail, Socialist candidate for governor, who is under sentence for violating the espionage act.

Navy Electrician Killed.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The navy department announced the death of Charles E. Kruger, electrician, U. S. N. R. F., in a soapline accident on July 30. Kruger's home address was Newport News, Va.

F. Roosevelt Sees Marines.

Paris, Aug. 6.—Francis D. Roosevelt, assistant United States secretary of the navy, left for the sector of the western front held by the marines. "I hope to see the grand fighters fight," said he, departing.

Great Honors for Pershing.

Paris, Aug. 6.—Gen. John J. Pershing, commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces in France, was awarded the grand cross of the Legion of Honor by the French government.

U. S. Pays Old War Debt.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The last of the Spanish war debt was paid off by the redemption of \$5,000,000 worth of bonds, part of a block of \$18,000,000 issued June 13, 1908, seven weeks after war was declared.

Two British Destroyers Sunk.

London, Aug. 7.—Two British torpedo-boat destroyers were sunk by enemy planes on August 2, according to an official statement by the British admiralty. Five officers and ninety-two ratings were lost.



TO GIVE WAR LOSSES TO HELP SAVE RUSS

Pershing Will Send Data as Soon as Available.

Casualties Expected to Be Large Because of the Terrible Fighting.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Exact information as to the losses suffered by our army in the present offensive will be given the American people within a few days.

General Pershing is beginning to get complete data on casualties, which he will cable to this country as soon as possible. This announcement was made by Secretary of War Baker.

Arrangements have been completed by the post office department, which now controls the telegraph and telephone systems, and by the committee on public information, for the prompt transmission of the reports to parents and relatives of men killed and injured in the battle.

It is admitted at the war department that the daily casualty lists of the past two weeks have not adequately reflected our losses abroad. The reason for this has been the difficulty faced by General Pershing in collecting the information. The first list, however, is practically ready for the cable.

While our losses in the present offensive are expected to be serious and may even appear enormous to the casual observer, they are really only commensurate with the fighting now in progress. They will be large because of the terrific fighting of the past two weeks and also because of the large number of American troops engaged in the conflict. Latest reports give more than 300,000 of our men along the line of battle.

Our troops are widely scattered, however, and when injured are removed to the nearest base hospitals.

DIDN'T STOP THE AMERICANS

Pershing Gets Copy of Ludendorff's Order to Hit U. S. Men Hard.

Washington, Aug. 5.—General Pershing's communication concerning the order given by German general headquarters, transmitted by the first army to the Schenectady corps, June 1, 1918:

"In order to hinder the formation of an American army in France, it is important that the American troops engaged along the front be struck as hard as possible. It is intended to use these troops as a screen for new formations. (Signed) Ludendorff."

700 IN U. S. CASUALTY LIST

Men From Forty-Six States Named in Report From Pershing—Few of Wounded Die.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Casualties among the American troops in the severe fighting in which they have been engaged since July 15, when the German offensive was launched and halted at the Marne-Aisne offensive, according to the daily lists from General Pershing, though no estimate of the total has yet been received.

Monday's army list contained 407 names, the largest number reported in a single day. Of the men named, 203 were killed in action, 37 died of wounds and 148 were wounded, seriously or otherwise.

An additional list of nearly 300 names, bringing the total for the day to about 700, was checked at the war department in preparation for publication.

Of the American soldiers wounded in the Marne-Aisne offensive probably less than one in twenty will die from their wounds.

Masons Bar German Tongue.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—The German tongue is hereafter officially forbidden in Masonic lodges of Illinois as the result of an order issued by Grand Master Austin H. Scrogg. The order followed an extended conference.

Banish Malvo From France.

Paris, Aug. 8.—L. J. Malvo, former minister of the interior, was found guilty of holding communication with the enemy and sentenced to five years' banishment. The sentence does not carry civic degradation.

U. S. Aviation Death Record.

Washington, Aug. 7.—From September 1, 1917, to July 20, 1918, 155 men were killed while training for the aviation service. This is an average of .000305 for each hour of actual training flight.

Boys Big Shipyard.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 7.—John H. Fisher of Boston, representing the St. Johns River Shipbuilding company, purchased the Billy, Sperring & Dunn wooden shipyard in South Jacksonville.

Oriental Students in U. S. to Toll.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Japanese and Chinese students in the United States will be permitted to accept manual employment during school vacation periods for the duration of the war, the department of labor announced.

Duchess to Run for Council.

London, Aug. 5.—The duchess of Marlborough, formerly Countess of Liverpool, is now stationed at a school in the North, where she is working on a plan of course of instruction for American soldiers now in England.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN WISCONSIN

Oshkosh.—James Henry Davidson, 60, member of congress from the Sixth district, is dead. He had been ill at a Washington hospital for several weeks with internal disorders and had been in failing health for months. Mr. Davidson was chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee from 1890 to 1896 and was elected to the Fifty-fifth congress, serving continuously to 1917, including the Sixty-second congress. In 1916 he was re-elected to the Sixty-fifth congress. During his later incumbency, Mr. Davidson was chairman of the committee on railroads and canals and ranking member of the committee on rivers and harbors.

La Crosse.—Five years of litigation over a set of books came to an end here when Judge Higbee of the circuit court ruled that Bernhard F. Keeler, state deputy for the Modern Woodmen of America and a leading Masonic officer, did not have to return the Interstate Finance corporation which the state did not make the proper delivery at the house as they represented they would do.

Fond du Lac.—Timothy Brennan, democratic leader and is a candidate for appointment for postmaster of Fond du Lac, died following an illness of a few hours. Mr. Brennan was the son of Timothy and Mary Brennan, pioneers of the town of Lamartine. He was a triplet—two boys and a girl having been born. The sister died in infancy. The triplet brother, John B. Brennan, resides at Superior.

Madison.—The war department will establish a training unit for heavy artillery officers at the University of Wisconsin, this fall, according to a recent announcement, received by the university. The Wisconsin institution will be one of the ten or eleven of the large institutions of the country in which such training units will be established. Among the special courses which the university will offer for heavy artillery work are "practical gunnery and artillery fire," to be given by Prof. Wolf, and a course in "ballistics" by Prof. C. S. Schleicher.

Madison.—The Madison field hospital company of the First regiment, Wisconsin National guard, of which Maj. William Lorenz, State Hospital for the Insane at Mendota, is commander, has been praised in general army orders issued by Pershing's headquarters for efficient work. The bulletin is headed "Hospital Staff, Figures That Count." The unit is the first American field hospital to work on German soil.

Eau Claire.—Judge John M. Becker, of Monroe, tried in federal court here on a charge of having made unpatriotic utterances, was convicted by a jury. Sentence was deferred. Two addresses which Becker made last February on the basis of the charge, the prosecution alleged that he attempted to discourage enlistments. Becker denied the allegations and asserted that his criticism was directed at profiteers.

Antigo.—In order to save the big ones wild raspberries in Langlade county, arrangements are being made through the Association of Commerce to have automobiles take berry pickers to the berry patches in the morning and return them to their homes at night. The Antigo Canning company is experimenting this year with the canning of wild raspberries.

Madison.—For violation of meat regulations the enforcement division of the Wisconsin food administration asked Chas. W. Garrick, the manager of the Kappa Tau room in Green Bay, to pay \$10 to the Red Cross. John Flaherty of Green Bay, \$5, and J. F. Aron, also of Green Bay, \$10.

Racine.—The new home of Racine lodge No. 437, Loyal Order of Moose, representing an investment of more than \$30,000, was dedicated Sunday evening, August 4, with ceremonies by the national officers and members of lodges from Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Chicago and Waukegan.

Antigo.—Antigo will have a war activities fund. Mose A. Jansen will be director. The plan provides for a minimum payment of three-fourths of 1 per cent on incomes of \$1,000 and over, 1 per cent on incomes from \$1,000 to \$1,500, and incomes over \$1,500 will pay a minimum of 1 1/2 per cent.

Shawano.—Two notable gatherings of farmers will be held in this county this month. The town of Shawano farmers will have a "cider feast" on Aug. 18, and the County Agent Moore will be one of the principal speakers. On Aug. 27, the town of Morris will have its annual corn roast, which will be attended by speakers from the state university.

Oshkosh.—The First Baptist church of Ashland, Oshkosh county, New York, will receive the sum of \$500 for the purchase of a bell. That is the request made by Mrs. Jane Jaquith Earl of Neenah in her will, filed in probate court here. She also gave \$500 to the reading room of the Christian Science church of Neenah.

Wausau.—Fire Chief Zielsdorf suffered several broken ribs and cuts about the head and back when the automobile in which he was riding overturned into the Wisconsin river. Fireman John Humke suffered minor injuries. The accident was due to a broken axle.

Eau Claire.—Frank Little, this city, a widower and father of six children, is under arrest here on a charge of a serious nature preferred by his 16-year-old daughter, against whom the alleged offense was committed.

Madison.—A detailed survey of the war industries of Wisconsin is being made by Maj. Henry Boyden, the department engineer. This survey will show the resources of the state crop production.

Menasha.—Henry Lenz, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kimberly, Jr. of this city, a lieutenant in the service, has been killed in action, according to notice received by his parents here.

Kenosha.—H. R. Swanton, 21 years old, a recruit in the United States army, stationed at Camp Logan, died suddenly at Twin Lakes. He was a week-end guest at the cottage of Mrs. A. H. Lenz, who had been bathing in the lake when he was stricken with heart disease.

Janesville.—While swimming in the Rock river back of their home here Delar Cripps, 10 years old, drowned and his sisters, Mary and Margaret, 14 and 12 years old, were rescued by companions.

Neenah.—Knox Kimberly, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kimberly, Jr. of this city, a lieutenant in the service, has been killed in action, according to notice received by his parents here.

Menasha.—The Auto Electric company has been formed here by Floyd Cooper and George Fairweather, expert electricians.

Oshkosh.—A volunteer military course will be introduced as part of the normal school curriculum when the school opens here Sept. 18.

Sheboygan.—The Auto Electric company has been formed here by Floyd Cooper and George Fairweather, expert electricians.

Oshkosh.—The Mole Typewriter company of this city, a new industry, is now engaged in manufacturing the first unit of thirty machines and expects to make from ten to twenty-five machines a day by the middle of September.

Blanchardville.—A dispatch received here Aug. 3 stated that John Dahly of Dahlyville had been killed in action on the Flanders front. He enlisted two years ago with a Canadian regiment. He is survived by a wife and two children.

Madison.—In his monthly statement, State Treasurer Henry Johnson shows a balance on Aug. 1, of \$5,059,655.52 of which \$3,680,347.71 is in the general fund. The report for the same period a year ago showed a balance of \$4,422,173.02 with \$1,931,232.32 in the general fund.

Neenah.—Considerable damage to crops in this vicinity was done by the recent terrific wind and rainstorms. In many places the grain was laid low by the storms. Lightning played havoc in many places.

Menasha.—Co. B, Wisconsin state guards, expects to land the Chase trophy for being the best disciplined unit in the state. The company has been ordered to act as instructor. He recently was decorated for bravery in France.

Wausau.—Carl P. Hubbard, former superintendent of the state twin wire factory at Wausau, has been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. He is with Co. C, Eleventh Engineering corps, in France.

Beloit.—Dr. George L. Collie, Beloit college, who volunteered for Y. M. C. A. work abroad, is now stationed at Liverpool and is working on a plan of course of instruction for American soldiers now in England.

Beloit.—Herbert Glawson, 15 years old, and Kenneth Lynch, 10 years old, are under arrest charged with a series of burglaries. They are alleged to have caused a damage of \$500 to machinery and food at a flour mill.

150 U-BOATS DESTROYED BY ENTENTE ALLIES

Premier Lloyd George Tells of Destruction of German Submarines.

OPPOSED TO FALSE PEACE

Declares U. S. Army Will Soon Equal That of Germany—Britain Raised an Army of 2,500,000 Since War Began.

London, Aug. 8.—Since August, 1914, including those already with the colors, Great Britain alone has raised for the army and navy 6,250,000 men for the most part voluntarily, declared Premier Lloyd George. The dominions have contributed 1,000,000 men and India 1,250,000 men, he said.

One hundred and fifty German submarines have been destroyed, Mr. Lloyd George announced, more than half of them in the last year.

General Foch by his counter-stroke has driven the enemy back, and although the danger is not over, he would be a sanguine man on the German general staff who would now predict victory, continued the premier. He characterized as the most brilliant in the annals of war.

U-Boat Offensive Failure.

The Germans, declared the premier, have attempted their land offensive because the submarine offensive has failed.

Mr. Lloyd George stated that during July 305,000 American troops had been brought over, 135,000 of them to British shores.

Until all the allies were defeated at sea, Mr. Lloyd George declared, Germany could never triumph.

The premier was speaking in the house of commons, making a statement on the war situation. The house will adjourn today until October 15.

In further reference to the fighting in France the premier declared it was too early to say the German effort has been exhausted. The Germans still have powerful forces in reserves, he pointed out, but it was not too early to say that the chance which they had on March 21 would not again present itself.

U. S. Army to Equal Hun Force.

The American army, the premier said, soon would not be far short of the German army itself.

Mr. Lloyd George, in alluding to the subject of peace, said that the people who had made the war were still in evidence and they could not have peace so long as they were preoccupied in the councils of the enemy. Every one wanted peace, the premier added, but it must be a peace that was just and durable—one with power behind it.

Russia Becomes Log.

The German people and Germany's allies were beginning to be disillusioned, the premier continued. In March Germany was promising great things, and the peace tentacles from their allies were withdrawn. The promise, however, he pointed out, had failed, and the German harvest was short, although militarily the Germans had been at the height of their power.

Russia, said the premier, had become a log to the feet of Germany. The Russian people, however, had resisted the interference of Germany with them and were more and more seeking allies.

"We will not hesitate to give it to them wherever it is possible," he added.

Dealing with the German offensive against the British, Mr. Lloyd George said at first there were many anxious moments and the losses were considerable in men and material. But in a month, before the battle was over, he added, 355,000 men had been sent across the channel to take the place of those lost, and in six weeks the Germans had been hurled back and fought to a standstill.

Praises U. S. Troops.

Mr. Lloyd George praised the work of the Americans in the fighting in France, speaking of the trained skill they had displayed, and the "skilled knowledge in the management of their officers and men," of which their officers had given evidence.

Mr. Lloyd George declared himself a believer in a league of nations, but said its success depended upon the conditions in which it was set up. He contended it was useless to negotiate peace "with the German sword clanking on the ground."

According to the Czechoslovaks, the premier explained that their only desire was to quit Russia and help the allies on the western front.

HAS ADDED TO EFFICIENCY

Great Britain Satisfied With Results of Restrictions Put on the Liquor Trade.

London, Aug. 8.—The gain in national efficiency is so great as the result of the wartime liquor restrictions that it is certain Great Britain never will return to prewar conditions in this regard, according to a statement made by Baron d'Abernon, chairman of the central board of control, which has to deal with the drink problem.

Tarantula Attacks Man.

Oakland, Cal.—Attacked by a giant tarantula, which leaped on his hand from a bunch of bananas, H. P. Schwab, proprietor of a local market, narrowly escaped death recently. With the assistance of a number of clerks the deadly spider was cornered and captured after a half hour's battle.

Stole \$115 in W. S. S.

St. Louis.—A burglar entered the office of Ira Mann, custodian of the Humboldt building here, and stole \$115 worth of War Savings stamps.

Policeman Was Honest.

Atlanta, Ga.—"Why, judge, he wasn't looking at me at all. There was a pretty girl passing and he—"

W. H. Lee was explaining a charge of running past a stolen car in an automobile, passing a street semaphore. "How about it?" Judge Johnson asked Policeman Hudson, who, being honest, admitted that he was watching a young lady crossing the street. The case was dismissed.

Female munition workers in France are limited to ten hours' work a day.

WAS SWINDLER FOR 50 YEARS

Death of Jim Jordan Closes Career of Picturesque Character.

HIS VICTIMS ARE MANY

ESSENTIALS FOR GOOD COW BARN

Individual Drinking Cup One of Most Important.

BUILDING SHOULD BE WARM

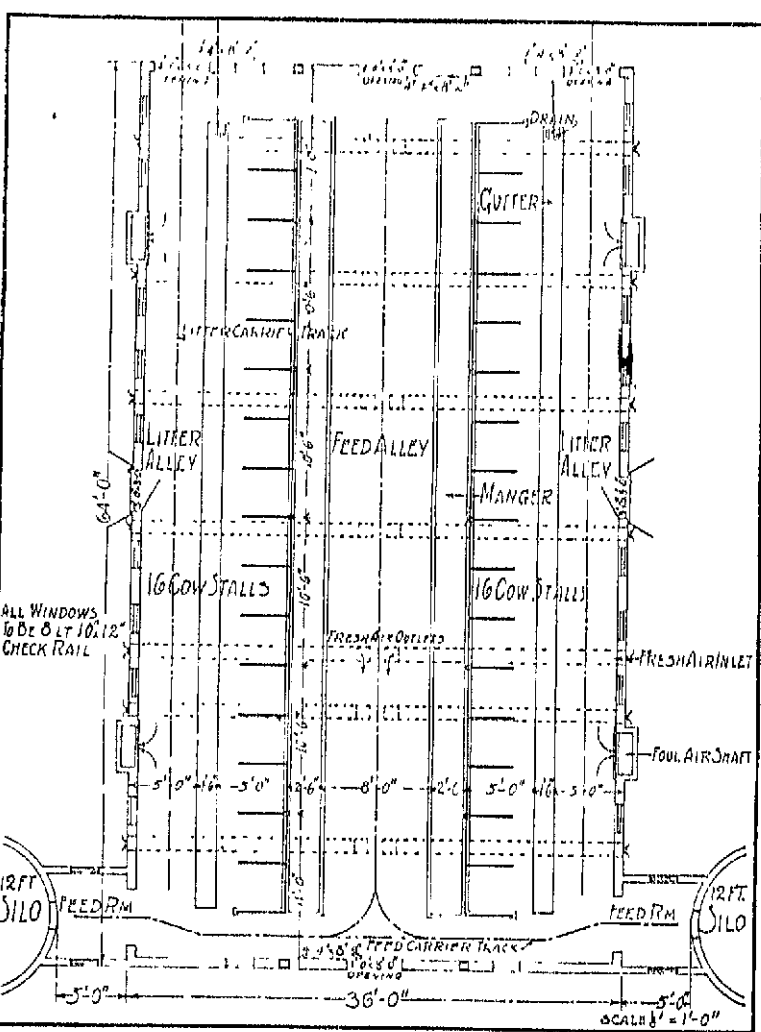
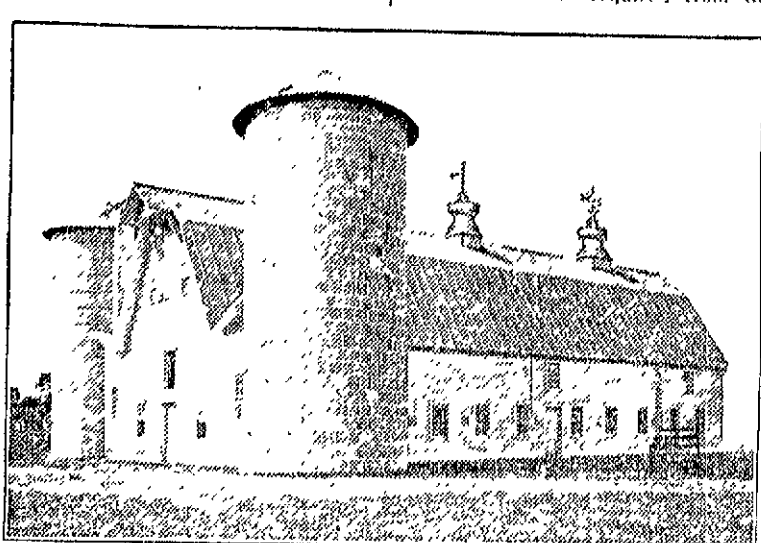
Proper Ventilation Also Matter That Requires Consideration in Order to Keep Cattle in Best of Health at All Times.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm. For the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only include three-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

While I was talking recently with a dairyman who is making plans for building a barn, and who has made a long and careful study of building live stock, he stated that his first consideration was the proper plan of a barn that would be built warm enough to keep it comfortable for his stock at all times during the most severe winter weather.

The second consideration was ventilation, because it would keep his cattle in the best of health. It would be



First Floor Plan.

crease their production and would add many years to the life of the building, as the excessive moisture would be drawn out through the ventilating system and thus prevent the lumber in the building from rotting.

His third consideration was individual drinking cups, and the fourth, sanitary barn equipment.

Every one of these items is very important in the modern barn, and if you analyze them carefully you will find that this dairyman has solved the problem and is going to put in his modern devices according to their importance in the building.

When barns were built without concrete floors and mangers, the dairy cows were turned out to the watering tank once or twice a day, and allowed to drink their fill of water.

After the concrete mangers were put in the barn, arrangements were made in many cases whereby the water could be turned into these mangers several times during the day, and the water would run from one end of the manger to the other, so that, while they received water often, there was still considerable danger from contamination and the cow received water only at such times as it was turned into the mangers.

These individual watering cups have proved to be the ideal way in which to water the dairy cow because each cow drinks out of her own cup, and she can drink at any time.

So many tests have been made with the individual watering cup for the dairy cow that some of the manufacturers are offering to sell these on a guarantee that they will pay for themselves in 60 days.

How is it that an individual watering cup will pay for itself in 60 days? Simply because the cow gets the water in the quantities which she requires, and whenever she needs it, and there is no danger of this water being

contaminated by some other animal which may be diseased.

A short time ago we were talking with a high official of the Illinois state council of defense regarding the value of farm buildings as an aid to food production. We were putting to the front the smaller and more inexpensive types of buildings as being more in line with war economy and the spirit of the times, and were rather making excuses for some of our large dairy barn designs.

"Not at all," this official declared. "The farmer who has a big herd of cows that big barn is necessary; and he ought to be encouraged to build it."

Design Shows Dairy Barn.

The accompanying design is a fine type of dairy barn of generous size. It studies 32 cows in a gambrel roof building 36 by 94 feet. The building looks larger than this, because of the two story at the front. These are 12-foot silos connected to the barn by a 5-foot feed room, which makes the total frontage of this building 70 feet. The ventilation of this barn is taken care of in an unusual way. The four foot air shafts project outside the walls, leaving the inside walls flush. The hay mow space is ventilated through three louvers in each side wall under the eaves.

Jewelers and Platinum.

It has been announced that the war trade board orders the jewelry trade to make quarterly statements regarding its holdings of platinum and other metals needed in war. Platinum has advanced since the beginning of the war to \$120 an ounce and a penny is necessary from the government before it can be sold in quantities of over five ounces.

The statements required from the

The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)
MAKE MUSH AND MILK POPULAR



A Bowl of Milk and Mush is a Whole Meal in Itself for the Youngster Who Likes It.

SIMPLE PLAN TO COOK CORN MEAL

Plenty of Good Milk to Take Away Dryness Makes Dish Most Palatable.

CONSERVE WHEAT AND SUGAR

Try Our Mush Recipes Until Knock of Cooking Just Long Enough Has Been Discovered — Dried Fruits Add Variety.

Mush and milk for breakfast or lunch makes a simple dish fit for a king—but like all other simple dishes it must be made just right, or else it won't like it. The secret of serving cornmeal this way lies in plenty of milk and not too much mush. In the first place see that the mush is not too thick—try out your recipe until you find the knock of cooking it just long enough. No one enjoys dry, thick mush. Then serve moderate portions with a generous amount of milk or cream on top—and have plenty more in the pitcher to add later on. Raisins, dates, figs and other dried fruits give variety to the dish and please the children. They sweeten the mush and save sugar.

The most common way of preparing mush is to allow the water to come to the boiling point and to add the meal slowly, stirring constantly. The objection to this method is that there is considerable danger that the mush will become lumpy and often-times it is inconvenient and unpleasant to stand over a hot stove and stir the mixture sufficiently to make it smooth. A better method, therefore, is the following:

Put the cornmeal, cold water and salt together in the top of a double boiler. No stirring is necessary. Put the top of the double boiler into the lower part and allow the mush to heat slowly, cooking half an hour, or longer, if convenient. Many people cook it as long as four hours. Just before serving remove the top of the double boiler from the lower part and boil the mush for two or three minutes. In boiling it at this time there is no danger that it will lump.

Cornmeal Mush.
METHOD NO. 1.
1 cupful corn meal, 1 teaspoonful salt, 8½ cupfuls water.

Bring the salted water to the boiling point in the top of a double boiler. Pour the cornmeal slowly into the water, stirring constantly. Cook three minutes: Put the upper part of the boiler into the lower part and cook the mush half an hour and as much longer as convenient. Long cooking improves the taste and probably adds to the thoroughness with which the mush is digested.

Two of a Kind.

Every man examined at Camp McClellan, Annapolis, Md., is asked what his business was before entering the army. For some reason this duty is entrusted to the examining doctor.

"And what was your business before you gave your services to Uncle Sam?" he inquired of one smiling recruit.

"I was an undertaker," came the reply.

"What made you take up that business?" prompted the doctor.

"I'll answer that question," replied the soldier, "if you will answer one question for me."

"Go ahead," said the doctor.

"What made you go in for doctoring?"

"Blessed if I know," admitted the M. D.

"That's the way with me," replied the former undertaker.—New York Evening Post.

Cleans the Head.

Many colds in the head are relieved, particularly that heavy, dull feeling, when breathing through the nose is impossible, by employing as a throat and nasal douche half a teaspoonful of baking soda to a glass of warm water. Fill the passages with as much of the liquid as possible; this will clear the passages of obstruction and in a little while breathing through the nose is possible.

A Flyer, No Doubt.

June—"Dolly de Dolly is a 'rare one,' don't you think?" Jack—"Yes, and the best of it is she's a 'bird,' too."

Farm of Violets.

One farm of 40 acres in California is devoted almost entirely to the growing of violets.

Daily Thought.

Where there is no hope there can be no endeavor.—Samuel Johnson.

Of Interest to the Housewife

Glasses should always be washed first.

Cold lima beans may be used in salad.

Thimble meringue pie is a dainty dessert.

Whatever you do about milk don't waste it.

Bananas can be baked to serve as a vegetable.

When vegetables become cheap buy less meat.

Sponge cake is at its best made of potato flour.

Add a little lemon juice to the coffee gelatin.

A small wooden knife is best for scraping dishes.

Lime water is satisfactory for preserving eggs.

puddings which take no wheat and no sugar. They are made chiefly out of milk, cornmeal and molasses.

Indian Pudding.
5 cupfuls milk, 1 teaspoonful salt, ½ cup corn meal, 1 teaspoonful ginger, ½ cupful molasses.

Cook milk and meal in a double boiler 20 minutes; add molasses, salt and ginger; pour into buttered pudding dish and bake two hours in slow oven; serve with cream.

This serves eight people.

Cornmeal and Fig Pudding.
1 cupful corn meal, 1 cupful finely chopped figs, 6 cupfuls milk or 4 ½ cupfuls salt, of milk and 2 o's eggs.

Cook the cornmeal with four cupfuls of the milk, add the molasses, figs and salt.

When the mixture is cool, add the eggs well beaten. Pour into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven for three hours or more. When partly cooked add the remainder of the milk without stirring the pudding. This serves eight or ten people.

Cornmeal and Apple Pudding.
For the figs in the above recipe substitute a pint of finely sliced or chopped sweet apples.

This serves eight or ten people.

MUSH AND MILK.

What has become of the old-time bowl of cornmeal mush and milk? It is an American dish, cheap, nourishing and palatable. The older generation loved it; and for economical, sentimental and patriotic reasons we should now go back to it and take all America with us. Mush and milk furnishes a balanced ration, yet contains no wheat, no meat, no sugar. It is a whole meal in itself, and while the war lasts it should be used more largely in this country. Its larger use here will release other and more concentrated foods for our armies and the armies of the allies. We are producing an abundance of food; we will save it for our boys across the water; and food will help to win the war. The Austrians, Bulgarians, Turks and Germans are beginning to see this, and the Kaiser also believes and trembles.

Fruits Save Sugar.

All the fruits contain sugar. The amount varies from about three ounces or one-half cupful per pound in fresh figs and plums to about one-half ounce per pound in watermelon.

If the water is driven off from fruits, as in the drying process, the sugar becomes far more prominent than it is in fresh fruits. Dried fruits, therefore, taste far sweeter than fresh ones and are for this reason often classed among the sweets. It should be remembered, however, that sugar is present in all fresh fruits, even in the most acid ones, and that those persons who wish to do so can economize on other kinds of sugar by eating large amounts of fresh fruits in uncooked forms.

In warm weather melons and other fruits may be used in place of "made" desserts, which usually contain both butter and sugar. Fruit and ice-cream, jamlet, which can be prepared from skim milk, make a refreshing dessert and utilize perishable foods chiefly. Or the dessert course may be omitted entirely and a fruit salad with cottage cheese may be used in its place.

Government Exhibits.

The joint committee on government exhibits, representing the departments of agriculture, war, navy, interior and commerce, the food administration and the committee on public information, has announced a display of exhibits showing the wartime and other activities of the federal agencies. These exhibits will be shown over five circuits of the larger fairs and expositions, covering practically the entire country and running from August 10 to December 6.

Mush in the Fireless Cooker.
1 cupful corn meal, ½ cupfuls water, 1 teaspoonful salt, milk or milk and water.

Bring the salted water to the boiling point; add the meal slowly, stirring all the time. Put into the fireless cooker and leave for five to ten hours. If the meal holding the mush is set into another pail containing water before being placed into the cooker, the heat will be retained longer.

Here are three good conservation

Of Interest to the Housewife

Never add cold water to beans while baking.

Vegetables should always be put into boiling water.

It is a good idea to core apples before paring them.

Coffee jelly is best made with almost no sweetening.

Milk will sour quickly if turned into udder vessels.

Never use vanilla as flavoring in food for sick people.

WHAT WOMEN CAN DO TO WIN THE WAR

Conserve Food and Buy Liberty Bonds—Two Ways They Can Help.

WOMEN OF AMERICA, WAKE UP!

Pour All Your Savings Into Uncle Sam's Lap—Keep on Saving and Pouring Until the World Is Free.

By INEZ HAYNES IRWIN.

What can the women of America do to help win this war? Two things are certain: one that they can do a great deal and another that, unless the war lasts ten years longer, they can never do so much as the French, English and Italian women have done. They can never suffer so much as the French, English and Italian women have suffered.

To me, returning to America after two years in the war countries, the untold gayety of the American people came as a terrific shock. I had left a world as black and silent as night; a world in which I had seen no dancing, no laughter or—except in the case of military bands—no music. At first the atmosphere of America was almost unbearable. I was obsessed with the desire to get back to the allied countries, to suffer with them, rather than enjoy the comparative comfort of a comparatively unwarmed America. The luxury everywhere appalled me. The hundreds of motels gliding through the streets for instance! Private motels have long ago disappeared from allied Europe. The beautiful fabrics, the furs and lace, the gorgeous sport clothes and the dazzling evening dresses which still distinguish the women of America.

Ban on Evening Clothes.

The first time I was invited to a dinner party on my return, I wore a long-sleeved high-necked gray and black gown and found myself a woman among women of evening wear. No woman of France would think of wearing evening clothes. Indeed, both men and women are prohibited by law from appearing in evening clothes at the theater. On the few social occasions in which they take part, French women are dressed in black, gowns with a little lace at the neck and sleeves. English women still wear evening clothes. When their men return on their leave from the front, they cover their aching hearts with as much gayety as possible in order to send them back to the fifth and the vermin and the rats and the damp and the cold and the wounds and the constant sight of death psychologically refreshed. But most of the evening dresses that the English women are now wearing date back to the beginning of the war. And strange as it may seem, for a country at war, these luxurious streets with their rows of electric lights and their vivid, flashing, changing, iridescent electric signs. In Paris, you plunge into a dark twilight when you leave your restaurant, and in London you grope your way home through a careless, spangled glow. Then the careless, spangled glow in American hotels and restaurants. In Paris these places close at half-past nine. And food! Food conditions have never been so bad in France as in the other allied countries. For France has always fed herself and is, moreover, the world's best cook. But in Italy and England, meat is a rare luxury to be obtained only once in a great while; butter and sugar are long-forgotten dreams.

See Their Homes Destroyed.

And then in the case of France and to some degree of Italy, the allied women have seen vast stretches of carefully cultivated ancient forest and enormous sections of softly wooded farming country turned into metal-ridden dumps; they have seen dozens of small cities and hundreds of little villages transformed to ash heaps; they have seen so much old sacred beauty in the form of churches, cathedrals and historic monuments reduced to hills of rubble that the whole world must seem a desert to them. They have even had to endure the extra affront of an exhibition in Berlin of the art treasures looted from northern France.

The allied women have nursed the wounded, the tubercular, the undernourished; they have taught new trades to the crippled and blind and those who are invalided for service. They have taken care of the orphans, the thousands of refugees from Belgium, northern France and Siberia. They have had to provide for the bringing up of thousands of orphan children. This has not come upon them gradually, but all the time and in increasing proportions.

Sons All Gone.

"My husband is a Parisian," said a beautiful American woman married to a Frenchman. "He has always lived in Paris. He has many friends here. He is forty-five years old. His

friends range in age from forty to sixty. Not one has a son left."

"Thank you for your kind letter," wrote an English girl to a woman who had sent a letter condoling with her on the death of the last of three brothers. "We find the country a little dreary now and we are returning to town the last of the month. We shall be at home Sunday evening. We want to come to see you often. We want to see all our friends and hear what they have been doing in the last three months. Mother and father look forward with special pleasure to meeting you all again. Please bring my soldier friends; we will try to make it gay for them."

"What news do you get from Frederick," a friend of mine asked of the mother of Frederick, a beautiful middle-aged English woman who was making a great success of a dance given for some convalescent Tommies. "Oh, just haven't heard, have you?" the mother of Frederick answered. "He was killed two months ago." And she turned, to answer with her ready sympathy to the inquiries of a group of Tommies gathered about her.

Fight Same as Men.

But that is not all. In a manner of speaking, the women of Europe are fighting the war just as the men are. They have not, except in the case of the famous Battalion of Death, died in battle; and yet a half to three-quarters of a million women have been killed as the direct result of war activities. More women have been killed in this war than men on both the Northern and Southern sides in our Civil war. That nearly three-quarters of a million includes the women massacred by the Turks in Armenia, by the Austrians in Serbia, by the Germans in Belgium and northern France; it includes army nurses and women munition makers; it includes civilian women killed by shells in the war zone or near it, women killed by Zeppelin and airplane raids and by submarines.

What can the women of America do to equal all this service and all this suffering?

For three years, the French and English, and for two years, the Italians, have stood between us and the death of our democracy. What can we do to make up for that long, besting neutral inaction of ours? The men of our nation have responded gallantly. We have a real army in France now. As Lloyd George said in particular to a listening empire, "The American war effort is in." We are in and of course we are in to stay. In for a century if need be, until the safety of the world democracy is assured. The women of America are doing their part, doing it with suffering and death. What can the women do?

What Women Can Do.

It is the geographical misfortune of us women of America that we cannot possibly give the personal service that the women of Europe have given. They are near and we are far. They, so to speak, are in the front trenches and we have not entered the war zone. Only a very few of us, in proportion to our numbers, can work in the hospitals or on the front lines. Only a very few in proportion to our numbers can do Red Cross work or Y. M. C. A. work here. There are, however, two things we can do all the time and with all the strength that is in us, one is to conserve food. The other is to buy Liberty bonds. We can help the government by buying bonds. Yet again we have an advantage. It is our peculiar misfortune that most of us have to help the government only by helping ourselves. For the purchase of Liberty bonds at the generous rate of interest which the government grants is not self-denial but in line with self-interest—legitimate of course, but still self-interest.

Women of America, wake up! Pour all your savings into Uncle Sam's lap. Then save more, and pour them into his lap. Keep on saving and pouring, pouring and saving, until the world is free. You have given generously of the shovels of war in these magnificent boys you have sent to France, give as generously in the money which will keep them well and happy there.

EXIT THE GERMAN DACHSHUND

Marine Poster Causes German Dog to Be Driven From Streets of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati.—Exit the German dachshund from the society of Cincinnati dogmen.

A United States marine corps poster was responsible for the German dog's sudden demise here. The poster depicts an American bulldog chasing a German dachshund with the words: "Touffel hund (devil dog), German nickname for U. S. marines." Since the appearance of the poster the local dachshunds, of which there are a great number, have had a miserable existence, as small boys have "sleeked" buildings, corners, hums and every other canine breed on the poor "Fritzi's," and at last they have been virtually driven off the streets of Cincinnati.

Navy Bean Landed.

The navy bean, besides being plentiful in that branch of the war service which bears its name, is also well-stocked in the navy. It follows the flag to the front and Chicago food administrators say it should be used liberally at home to save other foods for the soldier boys.

Guests Provide Own Sugar.

When friends go to "visit" at Alton, Ill., they bring their own sugar along for sweetening the refreshments served. A two-pound sugar ration to each family compensates it. Sugar has been unusually scarce for some time.

Full Explanation.

Jack received a small foot chest for his birthday. Daddy had explained to him the names and uses of each tool. Later he had a neighbor in and was extolling the virtues of his set. "Just look what I got—a hammer to hammer with; a saw to saw with; a hatchet to chop with" (after examining very closely the monkey wrench) "Well, Bob, this is not a regular tool, it's a— (then, as the name dawned upon him) wrench to monkey with."

What One Is.

"Say, Pa, just one more," pleaded the animated question mark. "What is the Rock of Ages?" "The way it came to a young father trying to race with a spell of cold."

TO USE FABRICATED STEEL

Emergency Fleet Corporation Plans Method to Hasten Building of Ships.

Philadelphia.—Preparations have been begun by the Emergency Fleet corporation to introduce methods in the near future by which fabricated steel will be delivered to the shipyards, thus saving millions of dollars and also speed up the building of ships. By this process plates will be riv-

eted together at the mills and shipped to the yards ready to be put in place, thus eliminating the riveting of plates during the course of construction. The only limit to this process is that the plates can only be made into sections which will pass through the railroad tunnels and under bridges.

Drives Own Auto at 91.

Mrs. Mary Coffman, ninety-one, of Scotland, Pa., drives and manages her own automobile. She often takes long trips alone.

Not Scared by Cry of "Fad."

The wise man—the man who thinks—is not afraid of anything, new or old, because it may sincerely be referred to as a "fad." He examines it to see if it is a good fad or a bad fad and accepts or rejects it accordingly.

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A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)
SELL THE SLACKER HEN!



A Well-Selected Mongrel Flock of Layers.

TIME TO GET RID OF SLACKER HEN

Fowl That Begins Molting Early Almost Certainly Poor Egg Producer.

SEPTEMBER IS BEST MONTH

Many Indications Cited by Which Flock May Be Culled Down to All-Year Layers—Save Exceptionally Good Breeders.

Get rid of the slacker hen. The poultry keeper cannot afford at any time to keep a hen that is a poor egg producer, and that is particularly true now when feeds are unprecedently high in price. The summer and early fall is the best time to cull the poor producers from the laying flock. It is best to start as early as possible removing those hens whose appearance indicates that they have stopped laying. As a general principle it is wise to cull out about the first of August all hens over two years old unless they are laying or are exceptionally good breeders.

Cull These Hens.

The indications of poor production are as follows:

Lack of vigor.—Indicated by listless actions, dull, weak eyes, small, shrunk, pale comb and legs too small. The poor producer is usually one of the last hens to leave the roost in the morning, and also goes to roost early in the evening.

Early molt and yellow legs.—Hens which molt before September 1, especially those molting in July and early in August, are usually poor producers. These hens will usually have yellow legs during August and September, as the yellow color returns to the legs after molting. The time of molting and the color of the legs are very important characteristics in selecting hens by their appearance.

Pelvis.—Points close together, only one to two fingers apart, depending upon the breed. The space between the pelvic points varies according to whether or not the hen is laying. Arch from pelvic points to legs too long or breast, bone only two or four fingers wide. Pelvic points either small and hard or coarse (covered with fat). Vent dry and hard. A layer in good condition usually accumulates fat on abdomen, producing a plump appearance.

Other characteristics.—Comb pale or dull red, small, shrunk and covered with fine scales or dandruff. Ear lobes and wattles pale, shrunk, hard and dry. Ear lobes, eyelids and beak yellowish.

Save These Hens.

The indications of good production are as follows:

Vigor.—Indicated by full, well-developed breast and body, general alertness; bright, full eye; well-developed broad comb; short, heavy beak and warm toes. A hen must have vigor and capacity to be a good layer. Such a hen usually has a good appetite and goes off the roost early in the morning.

Late molt and blanching legs.—The late molter, one that does not begin to molt until after the 1st of September, is usually a good producer. During the late summer these hens are noticeable by their rugged and dirty plumage.

Eggs Before Candle.

The U. S. department of agriculture issues the following statement as to how good eggs should look before the candle:

A good fresh egg should have a small air space. The yolk should not be very plain. There should be no black spots or rings. Sometimes the eggshell will have fine cracks in it. This is commonly known as a "check" egg, and should not be shipped with first-quality eggs, as it rots very quickly.

Blood rings are partially incubated eggs and show a distinct ring of blood on the yolk. They are classed as unfit for food and should be rejected.

Cause: A fertile egg in which the development of the germ has proceeded until blood has formed but the embryo has subsequently died. Ring formation is not present while the embryo is alive, although blood spots or veins may show.

Moldy eggs generally have cracked shells and show black spots before the candle. They are unfit for food.

Cause: Field nests or wet nests. Hatching eggs in damp places, or destroying shell mucus by washing, or allowing eggs to become wet, thereby enabling mold spores to enter the pores of the shell and grow inside the shell. Mold can also enter through cracks in the shell.

War flocks and laying fowls next fall and winter will make a big drive for success.

By using a coop the chicks can find shelter and warmth under the hen at any time, and the weathering after a few days may develop into strong, healthy chicks.

Just because everybody has not succeeded in making poultry raising pay, is no just reason why somebody should not make it pay.

Growing chicks need ample food for making bone, muscles and feathers to the best advantage.

Laying fowls must have the proper foods in sufficient quantities to make the eggs before they can lay them.

When fowls are kept in confined runs the more space the fowls have the better will be the results.

Promises never did amount to much in poultry raising, no far as the hens were concerned.

POULTRY NOTES

Neglecting poultry not only kills all chances for profits, but most frequently kills the fowls as well.

If everybody going into the poultry business made a great success of it, it would only be a short while before there would be no poultry business to go into.

A fellow is never cheating anyone but himself when he tries to run one over on poultry.

War rations should not be confined solely to the hens, but were meant for the poultryman as well.

A splendid policy is to feed the hens as cheaply as possible consistent with the production of eggs.

It is never economical to cheapen the quality of the rations of the fowls at the expense of the prolificacy.

TO KEEP OUT THE FLIES
Any odor pleasing to man is offensive to the fly and vice versa, and will drive them away.
Take five cents' worth of oil of lavender, mix it with the same quantity of water, put it in a common glass atomizer and spray it around the rooms where flies are. In the dining room spray it lavishly over the table linen. The odor is very disagreeable to flies but refreshing to most people.
Geranium, mignonette, heliotrope, and white clover are offensive to flies. They especially dislike the odor of honeysuckle and hop blossoms.
According to a French scientist flies have intense hatred for the color blue. Rooms decorated in blue will help to keep out the flies.
To clear the house of flies, burn pyrethrum powder. This stupifies the flies, but they must be swept up and burned.
AUG. 15
Notice of Final Account and to Determine Inheritance Tax—Prescribed by Tax Commissioner
County Court, Wood County, Wisconsin
In Probate:
In the matter of the will of Miss Sarah Key, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that at a special session of the county court to be held in and for said county at the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, on the 2nd Tuesday during the 15th day of Sept., A. D. 1918, at the opening of court on that day the following matter will be heard and considered:
The application of Edward Schaefer, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, for the examination and allowance of his final account and for the assignment of the residue of the estate of said deceased to such persons as are to be entitled thereunto and for the assessment and collection of the inheritance tax, if any, payable in said estate.
Witness my hand, A. D. 1918.
J. E. Wilcox, County Judge.

WANT COLUMN
FOR SALE—My residence property Mrs. E. C. Smith, 850, Wilcox St.
FOUND—On the street car, war savings stamps and street car book. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this notice. Call at the street car office.
FOR SALE—171 acre farm, rich clay loam, 5 miles from Pottsville on Hendrick Creek, good road; new barn 36x48 feet, small house, well, about 12 acres brushed ready to plow. Most of it easily cleared. About 50,000 feet of mixed pine and hardwood lumber. Also 375 acre tract unimproved clay loam soil, about 25,000 feet white pine timber, just west of Aldorf, will make excellent dairy or sheep farm. Liberal terms on above. These are the best bargains in Wood County. Dr. A. L. Ridgman.
FOR SALE—My 7 passenger Buick car in fine condition. Call 238 on 214, D. D. Conway.
WANTED—Married man on a farm clear and break new land. Terms and cash. References: Mrs. Georgia A. West, R. D. 2, Marshfield, Wis.
WANTED—Girl for general house work. Mrs. Nellie Dolan, phone 421.
FOR SALE—Large 2x4, Good year 10, Clincher tire with tube and rim. Not run over one hundred miles. \$20 takes it. Wood County Tire Co., east side.
SHETLAND PONY FOR SALE—I offer a fine Shetland pony, harness, rig and saddle, all for \$75. Chas. Miller, phone 253, Res. 565 Adams St., west side, Grand Rapids.
FOR SALE—40 acre farm along the Seneca road, five miles from Grand Rapids. A good bunch of fine timber and buildings on same. Property and crop and small team, price \$250. Call on Henry P. Miller, route 5.
USED LUMBER FOR SALE—About 20,000 board feet of dimension, ship lap and frame for barn 40 ft. by 100 ft. Call or write Wood Construction Co., office phone 613, if
FOR RENT—Lower flat one block from main street. E. T. McCarthy.
WANTED—Competent cook and assistant. Call at residence of Mrs. J. J. Wood or phone 349 for appointment.
WANTED—10 girls, Roddis Lumber & Veneer Co., Marshfield, Wis.


COAL AND WOOD
The Best Grades at Reasonable Prices.
Keep Coal moving. There are consumers who want certain grades and sizes of coal but the happiness of those who make the best of what they can procure during these strenuous times.
CALL US UP AT Phone 416 or 5
BOSSERT BROTHERS
WOOD AND COAL YARDS
CORRECT GLASSES
All Opticians Claim To Make Them—
I make the EYES PROVE the GLASSES are CORRECT or they do not leave my establishment.
If your Glasses are correct today, you can see PERFECTLY, if not, the Glasses should be discarded and CORRECT GLASSES worn—do not experiment—visit
LOUIS REICHEL

LOCAL ITEMS
Joe Wheeler transacted business in Milwaukee and Madison on Tuesday.
Louis Johnson of Vesper was a business visitor in the city on Wednesday.
Harold and Beatrice Scott of Tomahawk are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Moulton.
Miss Laura Porter has accepted a position as stenographer in the office of the Grand Rapids Milling Co.
Tim Daly has been employed as night watchman at the Redland Packing plant by the bond holders.
Mr. and Mrs. Theo. W. Brazeau spent several days in the city last week, returning to his home on Saturday.
Dr. Carl Bandella returned on Friday from Chicago where he has been in attendance at the dental convention.
Conductor Will Hayes of Wausau spent several days in the city last week, returning to his home on Saturday.
Mrs. Sarah Gardner of Tomahawk has been a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. M. P. Nissen, the past week.
Ebbe's Garage have discontinued their taxi service which they have been running the past year, finding the business unprofitable.
Miss Sylvia Barney had the misfortune to have her right thumb crushed while working at the Ellis Lbr. Co's plant on Wednesday night.
Herman Vandenberg and son of Junction City were visitors at our office on Thursday. Mr. Vandenberg had his name added to the list of Tribune readers.
Fred Nelson and daughter of Eau Claire were in the city last week visiting with friends. Mr. Nelson is still in the lumber business in Eau Claire and is getting along nicely.
Mrs. James Cass returned on Tuesday from Milwaukee where she had accompanied her sister, Mrs. E. C. Aschard of Boise, Idaho, who was on her way home from attending the funeral of her brother.
T. H. Lakes of the town of Hansen was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Saturday. Mr. Lakes has volunteered for V. M. C. A. work with the army and expects that he will be called before very long.
James Jensen returned on Tuesday from Milwaukee where he had been to attend a meeting of Ford dealers. He reports that if the war continues into next year, that the allotment for this city will be one car a month.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Netzel, Jr., left on Tuesday for Milwaukee in their car, expecting to spend about ten days visiting in the Cream City. They were accompanied by Mrs. Emil Vachek, who had been visiting in this city.
Frank Miller of Rudolph was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Tuesday. He reports that the heavy rains of the past week have lodged much of the grain in bad shape and there will be considerable loss on this account.
Hugo Lind expects to leave this week, and will engage in some government work, although he has not decided just where he will locate. His paint shop in this city has been taken over by Hans Hestvedt, who is a first class painter and will carry on the same line of work that Mr. Lind has been doing, that of finishing automobiles.
John Wolosok of Meehan was in the city on Tuesday and while there paid the Tribune a pleasant call. Mr. Wolosok reports that the leaf hoppers have done a great deal of damage to the potato crop out his way, and that many of the fields of early potatoes have been damaged so badly that it is doubtful if the owners will get the seed back.
A Japanese professor who recently visited this country, took back with him 24 American frogs which he had captured along the Mississippi river. Whether the American frog is being taken for his vocal accomplishments, or as an edible member is not known, but it is stated that it is the latter consideration that has caused his transplanting to another country.


H. F. Lawrence of Rudolph was a caller at this office on Friday.
Miss Lydia Karberg is spending a two weeks vacation visiting with her sister, Mrs. Estes, at Rockford, Ill.
Mrs. Frank Lyons returned to her home at Green Bay on Monday after a week's visit at the A. B. Sutor home.
Frank Luback, one of the solid farmers of the town of Sigel favored this office with a pleasant call on Thursday.
Mike Adam, one of the solid farmers of the town of Sigel, favored this office with a pleasant call on Monday.
Mrs. Lynn Renne underwent an operation at Riverside hospital on Monday. At the last reports she was getting along nicely.
Mrs. Wm. Parley and daughter, Agnes, of Buffalo, N. Y., have been guests at the home of her brother, E. T. Budette, the past two weeks.
Misses Helen Johnson and Maude Waterman went over to Waupaca on Monday where they joined a camping party and will spend the week.
Misses Lillian Brown and Martha Knifert left Saturday for a two weeks visit with relatives and friends in Milwaukee and Watertown.
Mrs. Nellie Dolan was operated upon for appendicitis at Riverside hospital last Saturday. At last reports she was getting along nicely.
Garet Lohmann of Arpin was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Monday while in the city looking after some business matters.
Atty. B. R. Goggins returned on Saturday from Eau Claire where he had been for several weeks past, trying cases before the United States District court.
Louis Joosten, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants bank at Rudolph was a business visitor in the city on Saturday. The Tribune acknowledges a pleasant call.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rockwood are visiting with relatives in Waukesha and other points in the southern part of the state. They are traveling in their auto.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Eckler of Akron, Ohio arrived in the city this week in their auto and are visiting at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Stoip, on Plover street.
Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Kickbush of Milwaukee were in the city on Monday, being on their way home from Wausau where they had been visiting with relatives for several days.
Frank Sedall and daughter, Antoinette, of Sigel, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Kollenda, also at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martunka of this city.
Victor Hanson of the town of Sigel called at this office on Friday. He reports that the fall on Wednesday was very severe in that section, entirely stripping the corn in some places.
H. J. Bassauer, one of the successful Holstein breeders of the town of Sigel, was a pleasant caller at this office on Monday while in the city on business. Mr. Bassauer reports everything growing fine out his way.
Jess Worden of Kellner was a pleasant caller at this office on Monday. Mr. Worden and Jim Rozell of Janesville returned the past week from a week's fishing trip at the lakes near Rhinelander. Mr. Worden landed two large pickerel, one weighing over ten and the other over 12 pounds.
Joseph Seim, one of the prosperous farmers of the town of Seneca, called at this office on Thursday to advance his subscription for another year. Mr. Seim reports that crops are good out his way, with the exception of early potatoes, and that the late potatoes are affected by leaf hoppers.
The Kafka Trio, acrobats extraordinary, will grace the free act program of the Marshfield Fair, Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, with a wonderful death-defying suspension act, floating above the heads of the crowds. No description can convey an idea of their adroitness and daring.

BIRTHS
A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Otto Stoven, of Wicham's Addition, Aug. 13th.
A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Pascewicz, Biron Aug. 13th.
A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Flammang on Plover street last week.
ANNOUNCEMENT
To the Voters of Wood County
—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff on the republican ticket at the September primary and will appreciate your support.
Respectfully yours,
CLIFF BLUETT
Peter Scheutz, one of the prosperous farmers of the town of Sigel, was a pleasant caller at this office on Wednesday. Mr. Scheutz reports that his son, Alex, who has been at International Falls, Minn., the past two years is now with the colors and is located in South Carolina.
—The largest and best line of fall suits, all wool materials, newest styles. Do not put off seeing them while stock is complete.
I. E. Wilcox.
FIVE MILE CREEK
A baby girl arrived at the home of Herman Behrend's Saturday morning. Mother and child are doing nicely.
Miss Charlotte Reiman is clerking at Kieberg's store.
Miss Laura Behrend of Grand Rapids is staying at the Herman Behrend home.
Miss Ida Krutz visited with Annie Hansen Sunday afternoon.
Quite a few young people visited at the Pokeny home Sunday.
Miss Nellie Ackerman and Annie Hansen visited with Verla Evans last Sunday evening.

FARMER SHOT
Tomahawk Leader—Martin Pollin age 42 years, a farmer is dead as the result of a shooting scrap near Half Breed Rapids about thirteen miles north of Bradley. The shooting occurred about nine o'clock Wednesday morning as the result of a quarrel between Pollin and George Tomlinson age 70 years, also a farmer.
From as much as can be learned it seems that Pollin and Tomlinson have been having some trouble for some time. On Wednesday morning Pollin went to the Tomlinson farm and the quarrel was renewed. Tomlinson shot Pollin killing him almost instantly. It is understood that Pollin attacked Tomlinson and the elder of the two men shot his assailant in self defense.
The officials at Rhinelander were notified and arrested Tomlinson, taking him to Rhinelander.
—Right now is the time to make selections of Plush coats and save at least 25%. Plushes at \$25.00 to \$95.00.
I. E. Wilcox.
JUST ONE INCH OF RAIN
When the weather bureau reports that an inch of rain has fallen, it means that the amount of water that descended from the sky in that particular shower would have covered the surrounding territory to a depth of one inch if none of it had run off or soaked into the ground.
It means that an acre of ground enough water to fill more than 600 barrels of 45 gallons each has fallen. That quantity of water weighs more than 110 tons. If the rainstorm covered 1,000 acres, which would be a very small shower indeed, 114,000 tons of water would fall from the clouds.
Rainstorms frequently cover whole sections of the country with one or five inches of water fall in one storm. A single widespread and heavy storm might result in 100,000,000,000 tons of heavy water.

WHEN ALL YOUR MONEY TRANSACTIONS pass thru a Checking Account in the bank, your monthly statement gives a correct record of money received and paid out.
It's a guide to spending—it's a help in keeping your money matters in a sound condition.
The war's balance hangs on the strength and responsibility of individuals. Keep yourself at all times "financially fit".
A Checking Account helps—use one in this bank.
Bank of Grand Rapids
West Side


COAL AND WOOD
The Best Grades at Reasonable Prices.
Keep Coal moving. There are consumers who want certain grades and sizes of coal but the happiness of those who make the best of what they can procure during these strenuous times.
CALL US UP AT Phone 416 or 5
BOSSERT BROTHERS
WOOD AND COAL YARDS
CORRECT GLASSES
All Opticians Claim To Make Them—
I make the EYES PROVE the GLASSES are CORRECT or they do not leave my establishment.
If your Glasses are correct today, you can see PERFECTLY, if not, the Glasses should be discarded and CORRECT GLASSES worn—do not experiment—visit
LOUIS REICHEL

Model your figure with a Model brassiere

New Brassieres, Camisoles and Silk Underwear in White and Flesh A splendid assortment of good values, some are being bought for Xmas gifts... Come and see them.
White Wash Skirts, just a few left, Clearing Sale... 89c
Dress Clearance at... 69c
Light Slip over aprons at... 89c and 69c
Dark Slip over aprons at... \$1.00
Middies at Discount of 10 per cent.
35-cent Voiles, Clearing Sale... 19c
19-cent Voiles, Clearing Sale... 15c
35-cent Plaid Percalé, Water Soaked at half price per yard... 18c
New Silk Skirts at... \$7.50, \$8.25 and \$8.50
Racine Stocking Feet per pair... 15c
W. C. Weisel.

Intelligent Economy!
YOU may have to drive your car until the war is over, whether you want to or not. The first essential, therefore, is to give it the best of care.
Everything about an automobile is secondary to the engine—when that gives out the car is junk.
The best way in the world to preserve your motor is to
Use
Red Crown Gasoline
It imparts to the piston a steady driving pressure that gives smooth, rhythmic power—and lots of it.
Red Crown Gasoline is made especially for the modern internal combustion engine, and for that purpose only.
Its chain of boiling point fractions is perfect, commencing at about 95 degrees Fahrenheit and continuing without a gap beyond 400 degrees, each fraction vaporizing at a different temperature, developing the correct amount of explosive energy for speed, power and quick get-away.
Standard Oil Co., (Indiana) Grand Rapids, Wis.
23.9c per gal.
at the Standard Oil Service Station
Baker and 2nd Street

ESSENTIALS FOR GOOD COW BARN

Individual Drinking Cup One of Most Important.

BUILDING SHOULD BE WARM

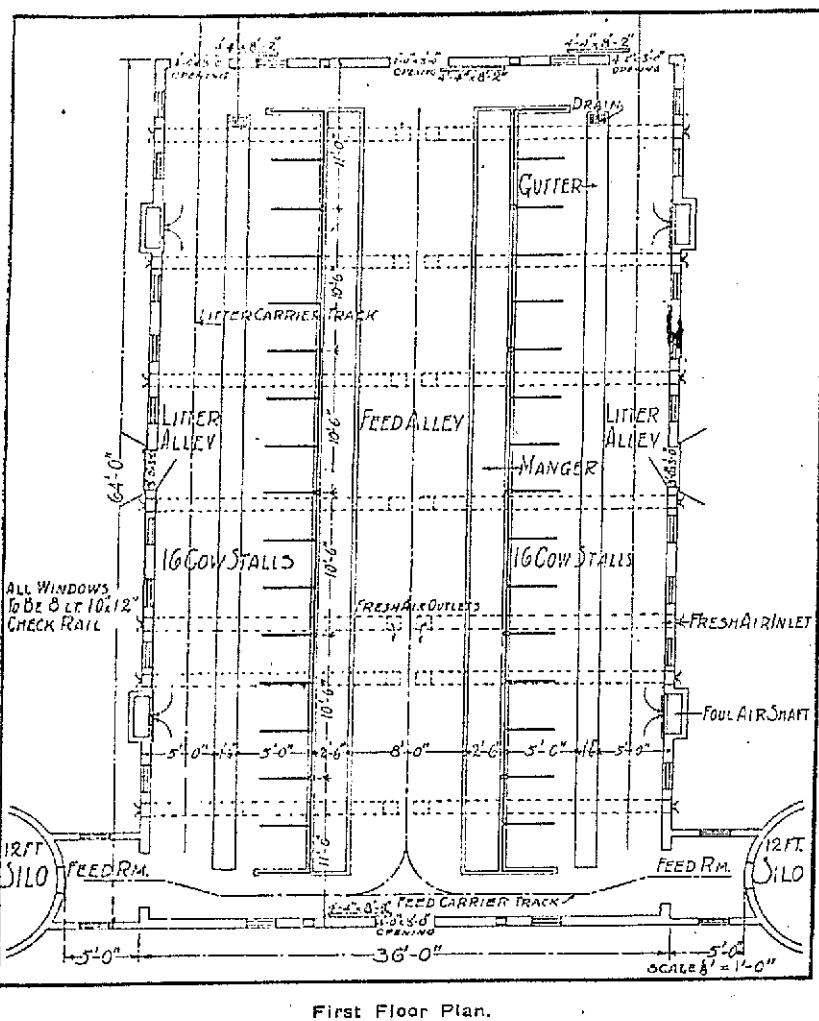
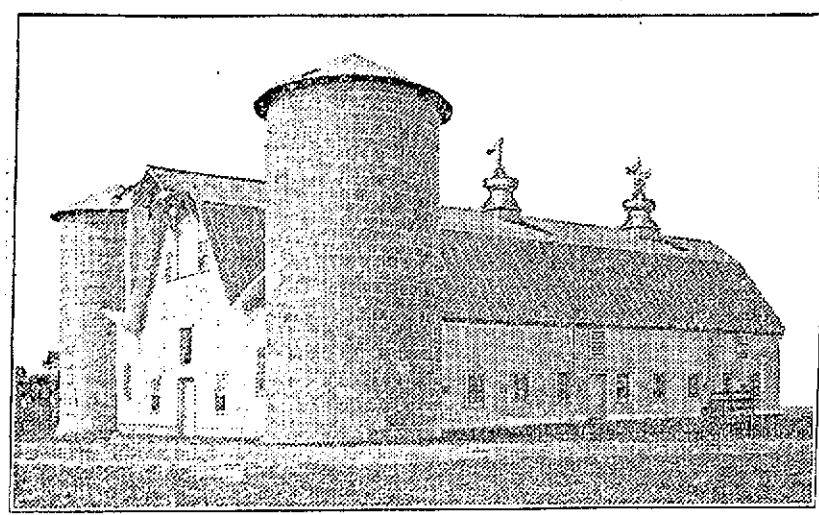
Proper Ventilation Also Matter That Requires Consideration in Order to Keep Cattle in Best of Health at All Times.

Mr. William A. Radford, with answers questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 187 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose three-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

While I was talking recently with a dairyman who is making plans for building a barn, and who has made a long and careful study of handling live stock, he stated that his first consideration was the proper planning of a barn that would be built warm enough to keep it comfortable for his stock at all times during the most severe winter weather.

The second consideration was ventilation, because it would keep his cattle in the best of health. It would



First Floor Plan.

increase their production and would add many years to the life of the building, as the excessive moisture would be drawn out through the ventilating system and thus prevent the lumber in the building from rotting.

This third consideration was individual drinking cups, and the fourth, sanitary barn equipment.

Every one of these items is very important in the modern barn, and if you analyze them carefully you will find that this dairyman has solved the problem and is going to put in his modern devices according to their importance in the building.

When barns were built without concrete floors and mangers, the dairy cows were turned out to the watering tank once or twice a day, and allowed to drink their fill of water.

After the concrete mangers were put in the barn, arrangements were made in many cases whereby the water could be turned into these mangers several times during the day, and the dairy cows would run from one end of the manger to the other, so that, while they received water often, there was still considerable danger from contamination and the cow received water only at such times as it was turned into the mangers.

Thus the individual watering cup has proved to be the ideal way because each cow drinks out of her own cup, and she can drink at any time.

So many tests have been made with the individual watering cup for the dairy cow that some of the manufacturers are offering to sell these on a guarantee that they will pay for them if they do not.

How is it that an individual watering cup will pay for itself in 60 days? Simply because the cow gets the water in the quantities which she requires, and whenever she needs it, and there is no danger of this water being

contaminated by some other animal which may be diseased.

A short time ago we were talking with a high official of the Illinois state council of defense regarding the value of farm buildings as an aid to food production. We were putting to the front the smaller and more inexpensive types of buildings as being more in line with war economy and the spirit of the times; and were rather making excuses for some of our large dairy barn designs.

"Not at all," this official declared. "The farmer who has a big herd of cows that big barn is necessary; and he ought to be encouraged to build it."

Design Shows Dairy Barn.

The accompanying design is a fine type of dairy barn of generous size. It studies 22 cows in a gambrel roof building 30 by 64 feet. The building looks larger than this, because of the two silos at the front. These are 12-foot silos connected to the barn by a 5-foot feed room, which makes the total frontage of this building 70 feet.

The ventilation of this barn is taken care of in an unusual way. The four roof air shafts project outside the walls, leaving the inside walls flush. The hay mow space is ventilated through three louvers in each side wall under the eaves.

Jewelers and Platinum.

It has been announced that the war trade board orders the jewelry trade to make quarterly statements regarding its holdings of platinum and other metals needed in war. Platinum has advanced since the beginning of the war to \$120 an ounce and a permit is necessary from the government to buy it. It can be sold in quantities of over five ounces.

The statements required from the

The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)
MAKE MUSH AND MILK POPULAR



A Bowl of Milk and Mush Is a Whole Meal in Itself for the Youngster Who Likes It.

SIMPLE PLAN TO COOK CORN MEAL

Plenty of Good Milk to Take Away Dryness Makes Dish Most Palatable.

CONSERVE WHEAT AND SUGAR

Try Our Mush Recipes Until Knack of Cooking Just Long Enough Has Been Discovered—Dried Fruits Add Variety.

Mush and milk for breakfast or lunch makes a simple dish fit for a king—but like all other simple dishes it must be made just right or the king won't like it. The secret of serving cornmeal this way lies in plenty of milk and not too much mush. In the first place see that the mush is not too thick—try our recipes until you find the knack of cooking it just long enough. No one enjoys dry, thick mush. Then serve moderate portions with a generous amount of milk or cream on top—and have plenty more in the pitcher to add later on. Raisins, dates, figs and other dried fruits give variety to the dish and please the children. They sweeten the mush and save sugar.

The most common way of preparing mush is to allow the water to come to the boiling point and to add the meal slowly, stirring constantly. The objection to this method is that there is considerable danger that the mush will become lumpy and offensive to eat. To avoid this, the mush is heated slowly, cooking half an hour, or longer, if convenient. Many people cook it as long as four hours. Just before serving remove the top of the double boiler from the lower part and boil the mush for two or three minutes. In boiling it at this time there is no danger that it will lump.

Cornmeal Mush.
METHOD NO. 1
1 cupful corn meal, 1 teaspoonful salt, 8½ cupfuls water.
Bring the salted water to the boiling point in the top of a double boiler. Pour the cornmeal slowly into the water, stirring constantly. Cook three minutes. Put the upper part of the boiler into the lower part and cook the mush half an hour and as much longer as convenient. Long cooking improves the taste and probably adds to the thoroughness with which the mush is digested.

The housewife who has no double boiler can make mush by using two saucepans of such size that one can be set inside of the other.
METHOD NO. 2.
1 cupful meal, 4 cupfuls milk, 1 teaspoonful salt, whole or skim, or ½ cupfuls water, 4 cupfuls milk and water.
Put the ingredients into the top of the double boiler cold and cook one hour or longer. If convenient, just before serving stir the mush to the boiling point. This improves its texture and also its flavor.

Mush in the Fireless Cooker.
1 cupful corn meal, ½ cupfuls water, 1 teaspoonful salt, milk, or milk and water.
Bring the salted water to the boiling point; add the meal slowly, stirring all the time. Put into the fireless cooker and leave for five to ten hours. If the pail holding the mush is set into another pail containing water before being placed into the cooker, the heat will be retained longer.

Here are three good conservation

puddings which take no wheat and no sugar. They are made chiefly out of milk, cornmeal and molasses.

And in Pudding.
5 cupfuls milk, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1½ cupful corn meal, 1 teaspoonful ginger, ½ cupful molasses.
Cook milk and meal in a double boiler 20 minutes; add molasses, salt and ginger; pour into buttered pudding dish and bake two hours in slow oven; serve with cream.

Cornmeal and Fig Pudding.
1 cupful corn meal, 1 cupful finely chopped figs, 1 cupful milk, 2 eggs.
Cook the cornmeal with four cupfuls of the milk, add the molasses, figs and salt.

When the mixture is cool, add the eggs well beaten. Pour into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven for three hours or more. When partly cooked add the remainder of the milk without stirring the pudding. This serves eight or ten people.

Cornmeal and Apple Pudding.
For the figs in the above recipe substitute a pint of finely sliced or chopped sweet apples.

This serves eight or ten people.

MUSH AND MILK.

What has become of the old-time bowl of cornmeal mush and milk? It is an American dish, cheap, nourishing and palatable. The older generation loved it; and for economical, sentimental and patriotic reasons we should like to stand over a hot stove and stir the mixture sufficiently to make it smooth. A better method, therefore, is the following:
Put the cornmeal, cold water and salt together in the top of a double boiler. No stirring is necessary. Put the top of the double boiler into the lower part and allow the mush to heat slowly, cooking half an hour, or longer, if convenient. Many people cook it as long as four hours. Just before serving remove the top of the double boiler from the lower part and boil the mush for two or three minutes. In boiling it at this time there is no danger that it will lump.

Fruits Save Sugar.
All ripe fruits contain sugar. The amount varies from about three ounces or one-fifth cupful per pound in fresh figs and plums to about one-half ounce per pound in watermelon.
If the water is driven off from fruits, as in the drying process, the sugar becomes far more prominent than it is in fresh fruits. Dried fruits, therefore, taste far sweeter than fresh ones and are for this reason often classed among the sweets. It should be remembered, however, that sugar is present in all fresh fruits, even in the most acid ones, and that those persons who wish to do so can economize on other kinds of sugar by eating large amounts of fresh fruits in unsweetened forms.

In warm weather melons and other fruits may be used in place of "made" desserts, which usually contain both butter and sugar. Fruit and ice-cream jacket, which can be prepared from skim milk, makes a refreshing dessert and utilize perishable foods chiefly. Or the dessert course may be omitted entirely and a fruit salad with cottage cheese may be used in its place.

Government Exhibits.

The joint committee on government exhibits, representing the departments of agriculture, war, navy, interior and commerce, the food administration and the committee on public information, has announced a display of exhibits showing the wartime and other activities of the federal agencies. These exhibits will be shown over five circuits of the large fairs and expositions, covering practically the entire country and running from August 10 to December 6.

Glasses should always be washed first.

Cold lima beans may be used in salad.

Rhubarb meringue pie is a dainty dessert.

Whatever you do about milk don't waste it.

Bananas can be baked to serve as a vegetable.

When vegetables become cheap buy less meat.

Sponge cake is at its best made of potato flour.

Add a little lemon juice to the coffee gelatin.

A small wooden knife is best for scraping dishes.

Lime water is satisfactory for preserving eggs.

WHAT WOMEN CAN DO TO WIN THE WAR

Conserve Food and Buy Liberty Bonds—Two Ways They Can Help.

WOMEN OF AMERICA, WAKE UP!

Four All Your Savings Into Uncle Sam's Lap—Keep on Saving and Pouring Until the World Is Free.

By INEZ HAYNES IRWIN.

What can the women of America do to help win this war? Two things are certain; one that they can do a great deal and another, that, unless the war lasts ten years longer, they can never do so much as the French, English and Italian women have done, they can never suffer so much as the French, English and Italian women have suffered.

To me, returning to America after two years in the war countries, the untouched gaiety of the American people came as a terrific shock. I had left a world as black and silent as night; a world in which I had seen no dancing, a world in which I had heard no spontaneous laughter—or except in the case of military bands—no music. At first the atmosphere of America was almost unbearable. I was obsessed with the desire to get back to the allied countries, to suffer with them, rather than enjoy the comparative comfort of the United States. The luxury everywhere appalled me. Those hundreds of motors gliding through our streets for instance! Private motors have long ago disappeared from allied Europe. The beautiful fabrics, the furs and laces, the gorgeous sport clothes and the dazzling evening dresses which still distinguish the women of America.

Ban on Evening Clothes.

The first time I was invited to a dinner party on my return, I wore a long-sleeved, high-necked, gray-and-black dress and found myself a woman among birds of paradise. No woman of France would think of wearing evening clothes. Indeed, both men and women are prohibited by law from appearing in evening clothes at the theater. On the few social occasions in which they take part, French women dressed in the simple, sober, and utilitarian way of the war, with little lace at the neck and sleeves. English women still wear evening clothes. When their men return on their rare leave from the front, they cover their aching hearts with as much gaiety as possible in order to send them back to the fifth and the vermin and the rats and the dump and the cold and the wounds and the constant sight of death psychologically refreshed. But most of the evening dresses that the English women are now wearing date back to the beginning of the war. And strange to say, all, perhaps, for a country at war, those lustrous streets with their rows of electric lights and their vivid, flashing, changing, iridescent electric signs.

In Paris you plunge into a deep twilight when you leave your restaurant, and in London you grope your way home through a dangerous Stygian gloom. Then the careless spending in American hotels and restaurants. In Paris those places close at half-past nine. And food! Food comes from the front, and even in France, as in the other allied countries, for France has always fed herself and is, moreover, the world's best cook. But in Italy and England, meat is a rare luxury to be obtained only once in a great while; butter and sugar are long-forgotten dreams.

See Their Homes Destroyed.

And then in the case of France and to some degree of Italy, the allied women have seen vast stretches of carefully cared-for ancient forest and enormous sections of softly-beautiful farmland turned into metal-ridden dumps; they have seen dozens of small cities and hundreds of little villages transformed to ash heaps; they have seen so much old sacred beauty in the form of churches, cathedrals and historic monuments reduced to hills of rubble that the whole world must seem a desert to food and to beauty. In the other allied countries, for France has always fed herself and is, moreover, the world's best cook. But in Italy and England, meat is a rare luxury to be obtained only once in a great while; butter and sugar are long-forgotten dreams.

Women of America, wake up!

Pour all your savings into Uncle Sam's lap. Then save more, and pour them into his lap. Keep on saving and pouring until the world is free. Save and give generously of the sinews of war in those magnificent boys you have sent to France. Give as generously in the money which will keep them well and happy there.

EXIT THE GERMAN DACHSHUND

Marine Poster Causes German Dog to Be Driven From Streets of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati—Exit the German dachshund from the society of Cincinnati dogdom.
A United States marine corps poster was responsible for the German dog's social demise here. The poster depicts an American soldier, food and a German dachshund, with the words "Teufel hund (devil dog), German nickname for U. S. marines." Since the appearance of the poster the local dachshunds, of which there are a great number, have led a miserable existence, as small boys have "sicked" buildings, terriers, hounds and bearded dogs, and have been ordered to leave the city.

The allied women have nursed the wounded, the tubercular, the undernourished; they have taught new trades to the crippled and blind and those who are invalided for life. They have taken care of thousands and thousands of refugees from Belgium, northern France and Siberia. They have had to provide for the bringing up of thousands of orphan children. This has not come upon them gradually, but all the time and in increasing proportions.

But, after all, these things are as nothing to the death of the flower of their manhood. England and France and Italy have lost so much in man power that no member of our generation looks for happiness again during his own lifetime! They hope only for one thing—to insure the freedom of the next generation.

Sons All Gone.

"My husband is a Parisian," said a beautiful American woman married to a Frenchman. "He has always lived in Paris. He has many friends here. He is forty-five years old. His

friends range in age from forty to sixty. Not one has a son left."

"Thank you for your kind letter," wrote an English girl to a woman who had just sent a letter condoling with her on the death of the last of three brothers. "We find the country a little dreary now and we are returning to town the last of the month. We shall be at home Sunday evenings. Be sure to come to us often. We want to see all our friends and hear what they have been doing in the last three months. Mother and father look forward with special pleasure to meeting you all again. Please bring any soldier friends; we will try to make it gay for them."

What news do you get from Frederick, a friend of mine asked of the mother of Frederick, a beautiful middle-aged English woman who was making a great success of a dance given for some convalescent Tommies. "Oh, you haven't heard, have you?" the mother of Frederick answered. "He was killed ten months ago. He was killed in battle and yet a half to three-quarters of a million women have been killed as the direct result of war activities. More women have been killed in this war than men on both the Northern and Southern sides in our Civil war. That nearly three-quarters of a million includes the women massacred by the Turks in Armenia, the Austrians in Serbia, by the Germans in Belgium and northern France; it includes army nurses and women munition makers; it includes civilian women killed by shells in the war zone or near it, women killed by Zeppelin and airplane raids and by submarines."

What can the women of America do to equal all this service and all this suffering? For three years, the French and English, and for two years, the Italians, have stood between us and the death of our democracy. What can we do to make up for that loss? We can equal them in the service they are doing for us. The men of our nation have responded gallantly. We have a real army in France now. As Lloyd George said in parliament to a listening empire, "The Americans are in." We are in and of course we are in to stay, in for a century if need be, until the safety of the world democracy is assured. The men of America are doing their part—doing it with suffering and death. What can the women do?

It is the geographical misfortune of us women of America that we cannot possibly give the personal service that the women of Europe have given. They are near and we are far. They, so to speak, are in the front trenches and we have not entered the war zone. Only a very few of us, in proportion to our numbers, can work in the hospitals or canteens there. Only a few more in proportion to our numbers can do Red Cross work or Y. M. C. A. work here. There are, however, things we can do all the time and with all the strength that is in us. One is to conserve food. The other is to buy Liberty bonds. We can help the government by buying bonds. It is again we have an advantage; it is our peculiar misfortune that most of us can help the government only by helping ourselves, by the purchase of Liberty bonds at the generous rate of interest which the government grants is not self-denial but in line with self-interest—legitimate of course, but still self-interest.

Navy Bean Lauded.
The navy bean, besides being pleasurable in that branch of the war which bears its name, is also well stocked in the army. It follows the flag to the front and China says food administrators say it would be used liberally at home to save other foods for the soldier boys.

Guests Provide Own Sugar.

When friends go "a-visiting" at Alton, Ill., they bring their own sugar along for sweetening the refreshments served. A two-pound sugar unit to each family comes in the money her been unusually scarce for some time.

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)
SELL THE SLACKER HEN!



A Well-Selected Mongrel Flock of Layers.

TIME TO GET RID OF SLACKER HEN

Fowl That Begins Molting Early Almost Certainly Poor Egg Producer.

SEPTEMBER IS BEST MONTH

Many Indications Cited by Which Flock May Be Culled Down to All-Year Layers—Save Exceptionally Good Breeders.

Get rid of the slacker hen. The poultry keeper cannot afford at any time to keep a hen that is a poor egg producer, and that is particularly true now when feeds are unprecendently high in price. The summer and early fall is the best time to cull the poor producers from the laying flock. It is best to start as early as possible removing those hens whose appearance indicates that they have stopped laying. As a general principle it is wise to cull out about the first of August if the hen is over two years old unless they are laying or are exceptionally good breeders.

Hens will usually begin to molt in August. The slacker hen is an early molter and can be readily distinguished at this time.

The indications of high egg production are most pronounced in September. If the flock is to be culled only at one time, September is the best month to select the good producers. The better plan, however, is to cull gradually, beginning somewhat earlier. A number of factors have to be considered in distinguishing the good from the poor layer, and certain allowances have to be made for seasonal differences between the small and the large breeds.

Cull These Hens.

The indications of poor production are as follows:
Lack of vigor.—Indicated by listless actions, dull sunken eye, small, shrunken, pale comb and long toe nails. The poor producer is usually one of the last hens to leave the roost in the morning and is usually the first to get up in the evening.

Early molt and yellow legs.—Hens which molt before September 1, especially those molting in July and early in August, are usually poor producers. These hens will usually have yellow legs during August and September, as the yellow color returns to the legs after molting. The time of molting and the color of the legs are very important characteristics in selecting hens by their appearance.

Pelvis.—Points close together, only one to two fingers apart, depending upon the breed. The space between the pelvic points varies according to the breed. The distance from the pelvic points to the end of keel or breast bone only two or four fingers wide. Pelvic points either small and hard or coarse (covered with fat). Vent dry and hard. A layer in good condition usually accumulates fat on abdomen, producing a plump appearance.

Other characteristics.—Comb pale or dull red, small, shrunken and covered with fine scales or dandruff. Ear lobes and wattles pale, shrunken, hard and dry. Ear lobes, eyelids and beak yellowish.

Save These Hens.

The indications of good production are as follows:
Vigor.—Indicated by full, well-developed breast and body, general alertness; bright, full eye; well-developed broad comb; short, heavy beak and worn toe nails. A hen must have vigor and capacity to be a good layer. Such a hen usually has a good appetite and goes off the roost early in the morning.

Late molt and blackish legs.—The late molter, one that does not begin to molt until after the 1st of September, is usually a good producer. During the late summer these hens are noticeable by their ragged and dirty plumage.

Especially Good Breeders.

The U. S. department of agriculture issues the following statement as to how good eggs should look before the candle:
A good fresh egg should have a small air space. The yolk should not be very off-center. The egg should be black spotted or ringed. Sometimes the eggshell will have fine cracks in it. This is commonly known as a "check" egg, and should not be shipped with first-quality eggs, as it rots very quickly.

Blood rings are partially incubated eggs and are a danger to the health of the flock. They are caused by an unfit for food and should be rejected.

Cause: A fertile egg in which the embryo has subsequently died. Ring formation is not present until the embryo is about a day old. They should be rejected.

Moldy eggs generally have cracked shells and show black spots before the candle. They are unfit for food. Holding eggs in damp places, or destroying shell membranes by washing, or allowing eggs to become wet, thereby enabling mold spores to enter the pores of the shell and grow inside the shell. Mold can also enter through cracks in the shell.

War flocks and laying fowls next fall and winter will make a big drive for success.

By using a coop the chicks can find shelter and warmth under the hen at any time, and the weaklings after a few days will develop into strong, healthy chicks.

Just because everybody has not succeeded in making poultry raising pay, is no just reason why somebody should not make it pay.

Growing chicks need ample feed for making big muscles and feathers to the best advantage.

Laying fowls must have the proper foods in sufficient quantities to make the eggs before they can lay them.

When fowls are kept in confined runs the more space the fowls have the better will be the results.

Promises never did amount to much in poultry raising, so far as the hens were concerned.

It is never economical to cheapen the quality of the fowls at the expense of the productivity.

A fellow is never cheating anyone but himself when he tries to run one over on poultry.

War rations should not be confined solely to the hens, but were meant for the poultryman as well.

A splendid policy is to feed the hens as cheaply as possible consistent with the production of eggs.

It is never economical to cheapen the quality of the fowls at the expense of the productivity.

Full Explanation.

Jack received a small tool chest for his birthday. Daddy had explained to him the names and uses of each tool. Later he had a neighbor in who was extolling the virtues of his set. "Just look what I got—a hammer with hammer; a saw to saw with; a hatchet to chop with" (after examining very closely the money wrench) "Well, Bob, this is not a regular tool, it's a— (then, as the name, damned upon him) wrench to monkey with."

What One Is.

"Say, Pa, just one more," pleaded the animated question mark. "What is the 'Rock of Ages'?" "The way seems to a young father trying to race with a spell of colic."

Not Scared by Cry of "Fad."

The wise man—the man who thinks —is not afraid of anything, new or old, because it may sneeringly be referred to as a "fad." He examines it to see if it is a good fad or a bad fad and accepts or rejects it accordingly.

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WOMEN DESIGN HOSTESS HOUSES for ARMY CAMPS



By ROBERT H. MOULTON.

WASH. D. C.—The women of America, in the design of simple lines and harmonious colors, have brought to the hostess houses a brightness even in stormy weather. The design of the hostess houses is to be as well as comfortable to the soldier.

Half of the big room is used for a reception hall and the other half forms the cafeteria. There is always a rest room for tired travelers. A nursery with bright quilts and cushions is waiting for the babies who come to visit their fathers. Not unusually the house contains sleeping rooms for the hostesses. One or two spare rooms are frequently provided for very exceptional cases where it is impossible for women to leave camp that night. Sometimes a bad storm effectively holds them prisoners. Or the mother of a sick boy waits anxiously for a crisis in the illness.

A hostess house is manned by five women, the hostess director having general charge of everything. The social hostess is chiefly responsible for the reception of visitors. The emergency hostess looks after outside cases which come to the attention of the workers. The cafeteria hostess is concerned with the food. The business hostess keeps the accounts and looks after the buying. Certain qualifications are essential for these offices. Of course the director must be a trained dietitian, a graduate of a recognized domestic science institute and an experienced domestic economist. The business hostess is one who is accustomed to running a large establishment on an economical and efficient basis. The emergency secretary is somewhat like the social worker. Experience in settlement work or some other form of welfare work affords a good training. She must know and utilize all the government agencies, charitable institutions and philanthropic organizations.

The term "social hostess" sounds somewhat vague, but more than slaking thirst is involved in her position. She must have had experience in dealing with large numbers of people. That which takes her to a desired goal without friction is necessary. Endless patience, a kind heart, and a shrewd brain are fundamental.

The director of a hostess house must be all the four others rolled into one. Peace is a pre-requisite. When a tornado rolled the roof back from the house at Camp Taylor, Louisville, and then returned it to its place with a bang, the work went right on as if nothing had happened.

Every sort of demand is made upon the women employed in hostess houses. They made 4,000 sandwiches for ex-President Taft at Camp Funston. The number was not too many for him and his admiring audience. A worker at Camp Cody, Tex., was taken abroad for a moment when a woman inquired "Can you tell me where I can get a baby?" But she recovered her breath in time to find one for adoption. Wandering mothers, lost in company streets, are returned to anxious sons. Homesick soldier boys are accompanied to movie shows. Evening and boarding houses in the neighborhood are found for soldiers' relatives. Mothers are chaperoned, babies fed, letters written, and information given on every subject from the future life to fountain pens.

The hostess house does not shut up shop when visiting hours are over. Not only for guests does it exist, but for the soldiers themselves. In one house it has been discovered that as soon as the boys have seen their friends off on the train they came pell-mell back to seek comfort and food. Then the cafeteria, which has worked so hard all day, hands out pie and coffee to the disconsolate ones.

The cook at Camp Meade forgot her pass one morning. She told a soldier at the gate who was waiting. "Are you the cook who makes that tomato soup?" asked the sentry. "I am," she replied. "Pass," decreed the soldier, saluting. "I want some of that soup this noon."

The cost of building and equipping hostess houses has increased during the past year just

was, and still so woolly that while going down they felt like caterpillars. —Kansas City Star.

Twenty-Two Relatives in War. Few women in the land have more blood relations actively engaged at the front "somewhere in France" than Mrs. James C. Barry, who lives in Brockton, Mass. Besides her son, who recently was killed in the United States navy, Mrs. Barry has also in the service four brothers, seven nephews and ten cousins. Recently she received word of the death at the front of a brother, George Redding, of the Royal engineers, whose home was in Birmingham, England.

nothing of the kind. The levitation of the Bible was the crocodile. For proof of this let the searcher of the Scriptures turn to the book of Job, where he will find the levitation described as having scales that are "shut up together as with a close seal," which "cannot be sundered," and which neither sword, spear nor arrow can penetrate.

The employment of women as railway postal clerks is said to be among the possibilities of the near future.

Leviathan Really Crocodile. When the huge German liner Vaterland was confiscated by the United States government she was appropriately renamed Leviathan.

At all events, the new name seemed appropriate, for it is popularly understood that Leviathan means "whale." The truth is, however, that it means

spots. When disturbed on the nest they chatter their bills, making a very loud noise, which, when taken up by thousands of birds, becomes deafening.

Repair Cement. A cement for mending repairs on switchboards when iron or other metal has to be fastened to marble may be made from 30 parts plaster of paris, ten parts iron filings, and half a part sal ammoniac. These are mixed with acetic acid to form a thin paste. It is imperative that this cement be mixed immediately after it has been mixed.

Habits of the Albatross. The albatross spends its life, with the exception of a few weeks spent each year to nesting, entirely at sea, and is on the wing practically all the time. Furthermore, it does not progress by flapping its wings as most birds do, but seems to soar at will, rarely, if ever, giving a stroke of the wing, seeming to need no impetus. At nesting time, which is early in the year, the albatross repairs to an isolated island, such as one of the Crozet Islands, in the Southern Indian ocean.

Tristan da Cunha, in the South Atlantic ocean. Here the birds congregate in thousands, building their nests and hatching and rearing their young. The nests are built on the ground in an open situation. They are mound-like in appearance and have a slight depression on the top. They are made of mud and grass and about eighteen inches in height. The albatross lays but one egg, which is quite large, being four to five inches in length. The shell is rough, creamy-white in color, and speckled with numerous brownish

spots. When disturbed on the nest they chatter their bills, making a very loud noise, which, when taken up by thousands of birds, becomes deafening.

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New Styles Out of Old Fabrics

New York.—Paris is never handicapped in creating fashions by the lack of other designers. That is why she is powerful. America has always suffered under this handicap because she has followed Paris, asserts a prominent fashion authority. She has never been inclined to risk the exploitation of fabrics, fashions and colorings that were not sponsored by the mother of fashions.

It is said of us that we acknowledge the best in every nation and bring it to our shores. We know the best in every department of art, science and literature. If we are compelled to put our knowledge to practical use, we at least have the best to go on. We are not ignorant.

The time has come for this experiment, as we all know, and the observer thinks that a few medals of honor should be distributed to those who have gone "over the top" in designing clothes in this country. It took great commercial courage and it required a sound knowledge of the American public.

What France Did America Does. Here are two anecdotes which accentuate the point. They happened a dozen years apart. Mine. Paquin saw several bolts of checked silk in a manufacturer's hands. Neither the weave, the coloring nor the design was in fashion, to quote her own phrase. The manufacturer complained that he had no call for this quantity of material and that he would sell it for about a franc and a half a yard. Mine. Paquin took it all, went to her sales on the Rue de la Paix, turned the cheap checked silk into an alluring frock of her own design, and then wore it at Trouville-by-the-Sea. She made the frock, the design, the color and the fabric fashionable. Everyone wanted to wear what she wore. She sold every inch of the material at a price that brought her unmeasured profit on the transaction.

Last month an American designer was looking over the stock of a lace importer. "Nothing new," said the importer. "Here I am held up with about fifty Spanish lace scraps which I bought at a venture thinking I could distribute them in the trade in America, but no one took them. The one answer was that they are not in fashion."

The designer said that if the importer would give him one he would turn it into a gown that would sell all the other scraps, on condition that he received a commission on their sale.

The bargain was closed. The gown was designed. It sold immediately. It was copied so fast that the other 49 scraps melted away like flakes of soap in hot water. Spanish lace was offered as a first fashion.

That is a good example of the change that has come over the American merchant and the American de-

signer. If you could have seen a woman who came into a restaurant for dinner wearing a certain black taffeta gown, you would have been convinced in the twinkling of an eye that the fabric matters nothing if the designer has cleverness.

The skirt was made of narrow ruffles that extended from waist to ankles, each ruffle edged with a white silk cord. The hem was excessively narrow. The foundation for these ruffles fitted the figure like a sheath. There was a bodice, straight and simple, and the major part of it was a

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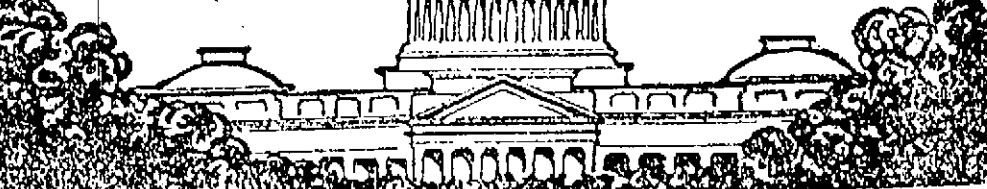
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WASHINGTON CITY Sidelights



Outdoor Church Services Popular at Capital

WASHINGTON.—Washington's latest churchgoing is out of doors. At least last Sunday at five and will occur regularly until October. The district war camp community service is in charge and the navy yard band provides the music. Clergymen from all denominations make addresses, while the congregation, drawn from every state and all ages and conditions of war workers, constitutes a choir.

These outdoor services offer many amusing incidents. Prayerful posture with bowed head disappears when the birdmen cut capers in the sky directly over the preacher. The drone of the biplane draws the minister's voice, and whispers of "Look, oh, look! a nose dive—now he's righted himself"—interfere with the minister's exhortations.

The religious character of these Sunday afternoons was repeatedly stressed by the earnest young man in charge, probably because the social and sentimental side stuck out so prominently. Pretty heads resting on many shoulders, furrowed brows—notes thrown from a group of sailors to a bunch of giggling girls—sprung unengaged with fluffy neckties—with the big congregation sitting around on the grass, it's natural enough that picnic manners displace proper church behavior.

Washington is a city crowded with unattached males and females, boys training at the navy yard or at Camp Meigs and Washington university—girls from every city and hamlet. They are the nicest, cleanest, happiest young people in the world, a slice of young America which is neither the upper nor the lower crust, but they're lonesome and bored in their few leisure moments and want to play together.

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MARKET REPORT	
Hens	20c
Roosters	18c
Geese	15c
Beef	15-16c
Pork dressed	10-12c
Veal	20-22c
Butter	30-32c
Eggs	25c
Hay, Timothy	\$20-\$22
Corn	\$1.20
Wheat	\$1.20
War Flour	\$12.20
Wheat Flour	\$11.50

Mrs. John Carhee and two children of La Crosse are in the city visiting with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John Carhee of the town of La Crosse, Portage county, are in the city this morning looking after some business matters. Tribune office acknowledges a pleasant call.

THE CONSISTENCIES

"Are you going to wear that straw hat all winter?" "Sure," replied Mr. Meekton. "Then it's better to wear it all summer."

GOVERNMENT RELIEF COMMITTEE ORGANIZED

In order to maintain the morale of the army it is necessary that the government realize that the families at home are well cared for. The government has recently organized a new movement thru the National Council of Defense to see to it that no family of a soldier is without food, clothing, or other necessities. In fact, this work is not to be confined to soldiers' families alone, as the council committee is directed to co-operate with the local relief committees, but it is primarily organized for the relief of our defenders' families. The government wants it distinctly understood that it regards this opportunity of assisting the soldiers' families in the light of a privilege, and not as a charity. As long as the men are giving up so much to defend us, the least we can do is to see that none of their dependents suffer for want of anything we can give them.

If you know of any case deserving assistance please notify Mrs. A. E. Jones of the Dixon Hotel, who has been appointed as chairman of the new Home and Foreign Relief Committee, and if you have any war surplus clothing, new clothing, or old woolen materials which are in condition to be made over, send them to the chairman on notify her and it will be collected. The Home and Foreign Relief Committee is the committee to remodel these garments into serviceable clothing distribution.

CROP CONDITIONS

Synopsis of weather conditions in Wisconsin for the week ending Tuesday, August 14th.

The week was rather warm and good rains occurred except in a few southeastern counties where only light showers were reported. Some oats, not yet cut, were lodged in the western part of the state during the excessively heavy rains which visited that section. Harvesting of oats, barley, rye, and wheat continued in the northeastern limits of the state, while thrashing became more general in the southwestern part. The quality and yields of all small grains are proving excellent, except that of winter wheat which is a rather light crop. Corn made rapid growth and prospects of a large crop are now exceptionally fine. It is somewhat backward in that portion of the state ahead of the season in the south and west. Early potatoes are being dug with only light yields, but late potatoes promise to make up for the shortage of the early crop. Tobacco harvesting has just begun. The crop has been considerably stunted within the last two weeks by high temperatures and lack of moisture. Sugar beets, buckwheat, peas, and cucumbers are generally good; some peas are being harvested. Early apples are being gathered, but the crop will be short.

W. P. Stewart, Meteorologist.

DEATH OF MRS. TURNER

Vesper State Center—Mrs. Watson Turner attended the ladies aid at the Cass homes yesterday afternoon, and at five o'clock Irene Coleman started to take her home in her auto when she passed away before reaching the house. To all appearances death came shortly after entering the car, as she appeared lifeless as they turned the Monogram corner and Cole's corner. Irene noticed that she was limp. The funeral will be held Saturday at 10 o'clock from the Congregational church with Rev. Vaughan officiating. Interment will be made at Grand Rapids.

Aug. 15

State of Sheriff's Sale on Foreclosure State of Wisconsin, Wood County in Circuit Court.

Against Laboda and Frank Laboda, her husband, Plaintiffs, vs. Antonio Partida and Marie Partida, his wife, Defendants.

By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on the 7th day of May, 1917, the undersigned sheriff of said County of Wisconsin, do hereby sell at the front and north door of the court house, located on Baker street in the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, on the 15th day of October, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the real estate mortgaged premises, directed to be sold judgment to be sold and thereon described as follows: The South quarter (SW 1/4) of the Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) and the Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of the South quarter (S 1/4) of Section 16, Township 20 North, Range 10 East, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the Government survey thereof, together with all the buildings and improvements on said described premises, all subject to a certain mortgage thereon for three thousand dollars, dated June 7th, 1912, in (1) Town of Sequon, Wood County, Wisconsin.

Terms of sale "cash."

Handbook & Co. Auctioneers.

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

THE

New Meat Market

Cor. 2nd and Vine Sts

Special for Saturday, Aug. 24

Beef	
Pot Roast Beef	18c
Boiling Beef	15c
Hamburger	20c
Sirloin Steak	20c
Porter House Steak	20c
Round Steak	20c
Boneless Roast Beef	25c
Beef Stew	18c
Beef Liver	10c
Beef Hearts	12 1/2c
Beef Tenderloin	30c

Pork	
Pork Roast	27c
Pork Steak	27c
Side Pork	27c
Leaf Lard	28c
Spareribs	17c
Neck Ribs	7c
Pork Shank	17c
Fat Salt Pork	21c
Plate Sausage	20c

Mutton	
Mutton Stew	18c
Mutton Chops	25c
Mutton to Boil	20c
Leg Mutton	25c
Loin Mutton	22c

Veal	
Leg Veal Roast	27c
Veal Stew	20c
Veal Chops	25c
Loin Veal Roast	22c

Smoked Meats	
No. 1 Bacon by the slab	35c
Fat Bacon by the slab	27 1/2c
No. 1 Reg. Hams	30c
No. 1 Picnic Hams	22c
Choice Rump Corned Beef	18c
Choice Rib Corned Beef	15c
Nut Butter	30c
Oleomargarine	28c
5 pounds for	\$1.35
Comp. Lard, 5 lbs. for	\$1.30
Pure Lard, 5 lbs.	\$1.45

KELLNER

Mrs. Ed. Rickman departed last week for Camp Grant to visit her husband who is stationed there.

Miss Edie Remy is visiting at the John Rhein home.

Private Emil Hjerstedt spent Saturday and Sunday here visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Jess Worden returned from Rhineland and are showing friends the big fish they caught while gone.

Mrs. August Anderson and children are entertaining a cousin from Waukegan.

Chas. Voight has sold his place. It will be occupied by a Milwaukee man.

Miss Arlean Rhein is a proud owner of a beautiful car which she received for her birthday.

Misses Nettie and Sadie Worden are spending this week at Bancroft visiting with relatives and friends.

Louis Lande returned back to Milwaukee last week after a two weeks vacation with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Harry Miller and daughter and father visited at the Aug. Miller home.

A. Sagar returned home from Allion Junction where she has been taking care of her son who was seriously hurt in an auto accident.

Mr. and Mrs. George Eberhart and children visited relatives here the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Rickhoff have been entertaining his sister and husband from Grand Rapids.

Harry Humannan is visiting at the Ziegler home.

Helmuth Timm had the misfortune of losing a team of horses last week Wednesday when the lightning struck the barn, killing two horses and burning the barn. The lightning struck the barn, killing two horses and burning the barn. The lightning struck the barn, killing two horses and burning the barn.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Worden returned to Bancroft after a visit here with relatives.

Word has been received that Private Ed. Schover has landed safely in France.

Lightning struck a valuable horse of George Timm, killing it early Monday morning.

Fred Hetzel left for Camp Grant last Wednesday.

Aug. A. Sagar had the misfortune of losing one of his horses by the lightning strike. The lightning struck the barn, killing two horses and burning the barn.

One of his little boys had been playing with matches and had not put them all out. The barn being near caught fire.

Mr. and Mrs. Safanski received word that their son had been severely wounded in France.

IS PINNED UNDER CAR

Pittsville Record—George Robinson, son of Mrs. Ida Robinson, northeast of the city, was brought to Pittsville last night for medical assistance for injuries received in an automobile wreck. The car was pinned under it but it is thought no bones are broken or internal injuries will result.

He had started for Pittsville and was going at a pretty good clip when the car took to the ditch. Crossing the ditch it passed through the fence and into the Hahn field. Here it turned over and pinned the driver underneath. No one else was injured.

He was found by Wm. Hahn who brought him to the city.

Chas. Nash wishes to thank his many friends for their prompt settlement of an amount of \$100.00 to those who have not settled their accounts that they can be paid at the Nash Hardware store.

TEN MILE CREEK

Several from here were in Grand Rapids to see the Sparks circus last Thursday. Though it was a small affair and enjoyed it very much.

John Tesser and family expect to move into the old Tesser home soon.

H. LaRue and R. Jensen have just begun to hay.

Al. S. Winegarden and family have moved stock and all to the marsh this week during the haying time.

The Little boys from here visited with Nels Englund Sunday.

The Misses Irene and Harriet Matthews visited at the Krohn home one morning this week.

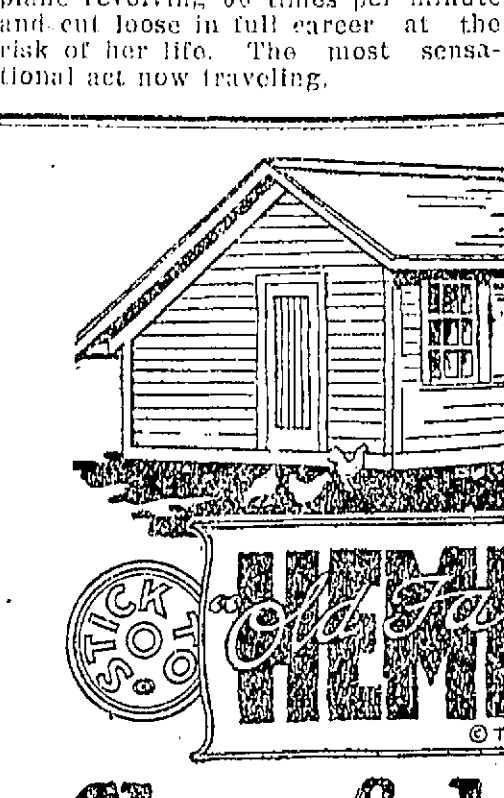
Charles Winegarden and George Krohn visited at the Matthews' home Sunday evening.

Chrystal and son, John, with two daughters called at the Matthews home last Monday evening.

The Lipsett family, also Ruth and Alice Englund visited at the John Johnson and Lundberg home Sunday.

Nick Brach and Walter Matthews enjoyed a game of cards at the Tesser and Burdette homes Sunday.

The acrobatic feature of the free attractions at the Marshallfield Fair, Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, will be the Marriott troupe of five people. In addition to wonderful ground acrobatic feats, this troupe puts on a wonderful finale in which one of the ladies is strapped to the propeller of an aeroplane revolving 60 times per minute and cut loose in full career at the risk of her life. The most sensational act now traveling.



Cheerful Chickens

Plenty of light and ventilation in this roomy poultry house design insure comfort and health—and active laying—for your poultry. Our dropping board makes an easy job of cleaning. By placing the nests under the dropping board an abundance of scratching floor is obtained. Two entrances—one at each end—and a connecting door between the compartments, save time and steps. It keeps the chickens cheerful and cheerful chickens pay.

PLANS FREE—JUST ASK US

Not "just plans" but real, full size working plans, with all necessary details—also another poultry house—also 9 "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK books (all free), containing plans for 27 farm buildings and a homemade silo. This is our service.

THE HEMLOCK MANUFACTURERS
(of Wisconsin and Northern Michigan) Offices at Oshkosh, Wis.

We spread the good news about "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK but we do not sell it. Get it from your LOCAL LUMBER DEALER.

BURIED AT PITTSVILLE

Pittsville Record—Jesse Sparks arrived in the city Monday with the remains of his wife who died Saturday of stomach trouble at a hospital at St. Paul whither she had been taken from north-west Minnesota after a week's illness.

The remains were deposited in the undertaking parlors of Undertaker Warner until Tuesday morning when they were taken to Sherwood for burial. The funeral services were conducted from the Sherwood town hall at 1 o'clock Tuesday and interment made in Sherwood cemetery immediately afterward.

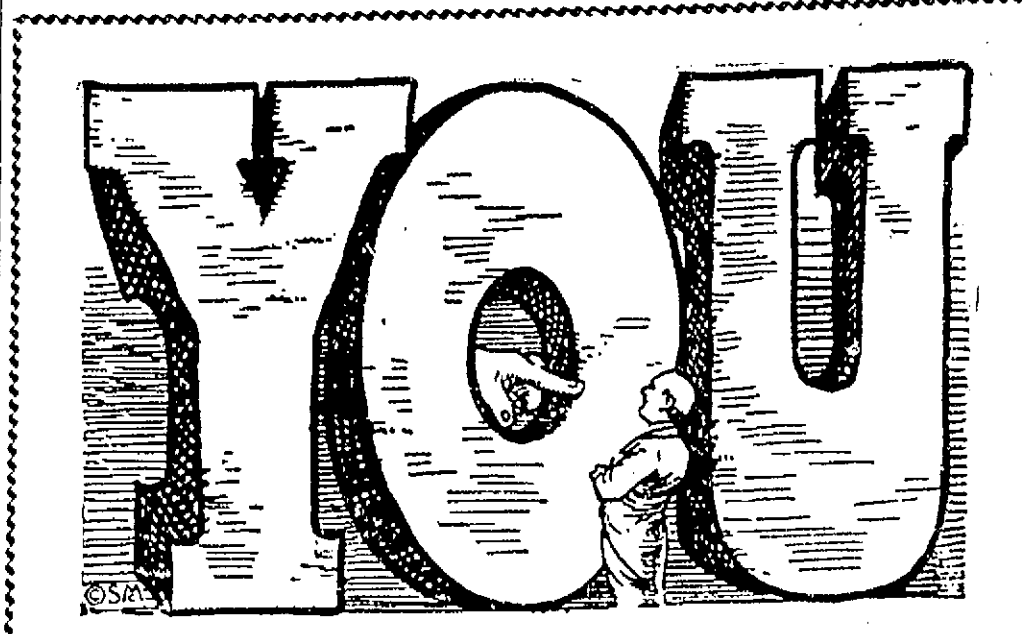
Jesse Sparks and Mrs. Amelia Rhein were married at St. Louis, Missouri, her home about a year and a half ago. No children resulted from this marriage, although deceased was the mother of children from a former marriage. She was 32 years of age. The sorrowing husband has the sympathy of all in his bereavement.

SARATOGA

There was a farewell party given Tuesday evening in honor of Burton Evans at his home where many many young and old people were present. He left Wednesday evening for Deloit college where he will take up a special study in the army.

The new waists and blouses have arrived, you just ought to see them.

L. E. Wilcox.



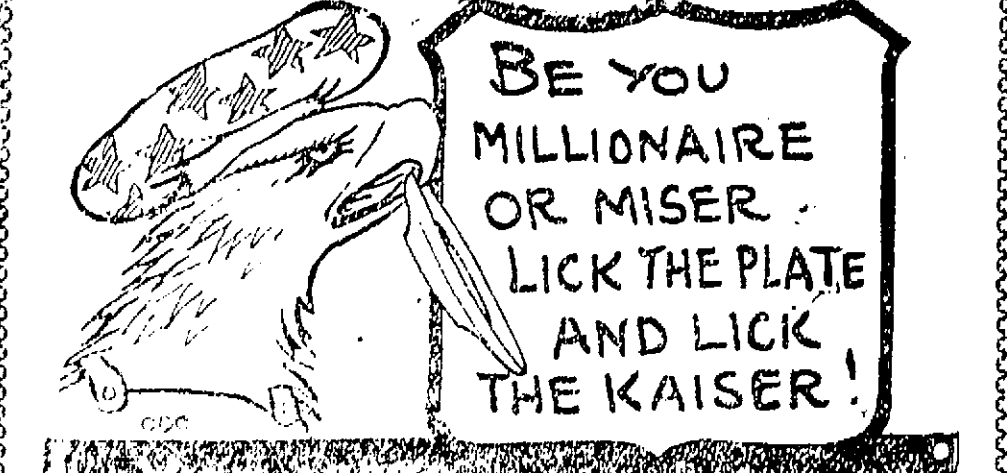
YOU make your appeal to your fellows by what you are and what you have. Be a careful, conservative business man and strengthen your financial friendships.

This is the bank for the conservative business man. Avail yourself of our banking facilities and it will help you materially in a business way. Small accounts given the same consideration as larger ones.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
GRAND AVENUE, GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

EXCHANGE LIBERTY BONDS	
The Government is now ready to exchange 4 percent Liberty Bonds for those of a lower rate.	
The transfer may be made through any bank if attended to before Nov. 9th. No exchanges will be made after that date.	
The expense for postage, insurance, registration, etc., will be as follows:	
Up to \$50	25c
\$ 300 to \$500	50c
550	55c
600	58c
650	60c
700	62c
750	65c
800	68c
850	70c
900	73c
950	75c
1,000	78c
1,050 to \$1,500	85c
1,550 to 2,000	95c
2,050 to 2,500	\$1.05
Above \$2,500 add 10c for each \$1,000 or fraction.	
All fees payable when bonds are deposited for exchange.	
Ask Your Bank for Further Information	

JOHNSON & HILL CO'S. WAR FOOD BULLETIN



Wasted food is wasted ammunition. If not an ounce of food is wasted there will be enough to go around and go across.

A food shopping trip to this grocery store is a lesson in economy. You should practise a savingness in your purchasing and in your cooking. This grocery and your kitchen will prove a winning combination.

The Sugar Question—All stores selling sugar must keep a record. The Food Administration knows just how much sugar you are getting. You are allowed two pounds per person per month. If you have five in the family you are allowed ten pounds per month and no more. Sugar for canning will be allowed only by Mr. Chas. Boles, you must see him in person.

In Our Grocery Section

Crisco for baking, a fresh lot, the pound	32c
White Beans—Very nice ones, the pound	12c
Pork and Beans—Hub City, large size cans	23c
Campbells, medium size cans	17c
Vandetta—the great vanilla substitute. It's just as wholesome and flavor better for less than half price. 4 oz bottle	25c
Raisins—a special lot, very nice, seeded, package	9c
Guatemala Coffee—pound 22c. 10 pound lots	20c
Tea—Horseshoe Brand, uncolored Japan in dust-proof packages, the pound	40c
Gold Dust or Grandma's Washing Powder, small size pkgs.	5c
You get 75 oz. in this way for 30c in large package you only get 50 ounces.	
Soap—Electric Spark or Galvanic, not over 10 bars to customer, per bar	6c
Small lot of old brands soap, per bar	5c
Skitch—for easy washing, pkg. 9c; 3 pkgs.	24c
Rexine—it's the best Soft Soap ever invented, gallon pails 75c	
Sardine cans	25c

JOHNSON & HILL GROCERY CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN
TELEPHONE 396
MEMBER OF U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Swift & Company

Profits and Prices

Profits may be considered from two angles:

1st—Their effect on prices;
2nd—As a return to investors.

When profits are small as compared with sales, they have little effect on prices.

Swift & Company's profits are only a fraction of a cent per pound on all products sold, and if eliminated entirely would have practically no effect on prices.

Swift & Company paid 10 per cent dividends to over 20,000 stockholders out of its 1917 profits. It also had to build extensions and improvements out of profits; to finance large stocks of goods made necessary by unprecedented requirements of the United States and Allied Governments; and to provide protection against the day of declining markets.

Is it fair to call this profiteering?

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

You Will Find Our Store Refreshingly Cool for Shopping This Extremely Hot Weather. Come In and Cool Off

Mail Orders

Send Us Your Mail Orders for Best Values and Speedy Service.

JOHNSON & HILL CO.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Thrift Stamps

Are You Living Up to Your Pledge? Try to Go Beyond It.

All Our Summer Silk Dresses

Your Choice of Many Styles on Sale at a Very Low Price.

You need a silk dress to complete the summer and here is the best opportunity that has been offered in many a day. Every Silk Dress in our summer assortment, regularly priced under \$25.00, all in one lot—your choice of the whole lot at only

\$12.95

Knit Underwear

Seasonable Underwear for Women

Illustrated is a very good value in Women's light weight unionsuits.

Sleeveless, low neck, tight knee, of fine gauze material. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and extra sizes. Price per suit

65c

Durham Duplex Safety Razors

The Durham Duplex Demonstrator Razor is a duplicate of the regular \$5 make. The demonstrator was manufactured for advertising purposes and is practical for shaving. Come and see them at only

15c

Special Selling of Dainty Wash Goods

27 inch Dress Ginghams in dainty plaids and stripes. Fine quality, per yard

29c

27 inch Dress Ginghams in dark and light plaids and stripes. A large assortment at per yard

25c

27 inch Apron Gingham in blue, brown and black checks, extra good quality, per yard

25c

30 inch Imperial Chambrays in plain colors, fine stripes and small checks, at per yard

35c

28 inch Cheviot Shirting in stripes and checks and light and dark colors at per yard

28c

36 inch light colored Percale with pink, blue and black figures and stripes per yard

33c

36 inch Percale in blue, black, gray and red at per yard

35c

Best quality Calicoes in dark colors at 18c and in light colors per yard

17c

Novelty Suitings in rose, khaki and cadet, a yard wide, per yard

75c

36 inch Beach Cloth in pink, green and blue at per yd.

45c

30 inch Dress Linen in rose and purple per yard

60c

34 inch Beach Cloth in pink and blue at per yard

35c

27 inch Dimities in stripes and checks, per yard

18c

36 inch Waist Goods in voiles and organdies, per yard

30c

Voiles and Organdies

Beautiful light weight materials in soft tones of blue, green and pink. Flowered designs, stripes and figured patterns at per yard—

40c, 35c and 25c

King's Wisconsin Touring Guide

Accurate and reliable minute directions for your trip are contained in King's Wisconsin Guide No. 3. It is worth many times its price to the family who plans a trip this summer.

Priced at

\$1.50

New Waists of Colored Batiste

A good assortment of new Batiste Waists in colors of rose and blue. Filled at collar and in a strip down the front. Extra good value at

\$1.95

White Skirts

We still have a few White Skirts in either wool or cotton that offer good values at our special discount. There is plenty of white skirt weather to come. Styles are conservative. You can wear it next summer also. Special discount from regular prices is—

20 Per Cent

Remnant Sale of Wall Paper

We still have a few good patterns in wall paper that, rather than carry them over until next spring, we will sell at greatest reductions. This is an opportunity you cannot afford to miss these days when every dollar counts.

Small lots of Bedroom Wall Paper to refinish that spare room to close out at per roll

15c

Parlor and Living Room Paper, at per roll

28c, 24c and 18c

20c Odd Ceiling Paper, per roll only

8c

FARMER SHOT

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Tomalhawk Leader.—Martin Pollin age 42 years, a farmer is dead as the result of a shooting spree near Half Breed Rapids about thirteen miles north of Bradley. The shooting occurred about one o'clock Wednesday morning as the result of a quarrel between Pollin and George Tomlinson age 70 years, also a farmer.

From as much as can be learned it seems that Pollin and Tomlinson had been quarreling having some trouble about some land for some time. On Wednesday morning Pollin went to the Tomlinson farm and the quarrel was renewed. Tomlinson shot Pollin killing him almost instantly. It is understood that Pollin attacked Tomlinson and the elder of the two men shot his assailant in self defense.

The officials at Minniedaner were notified and arrested Tomlinson, taking him to Minniedaner.

—Light now is the time to make selections of Plush coats and save at least 25%. Plushes at \$25.00 to \$95.00.

L. E. Wilcox.

JUST ONE INCH OF RAIN

When the weather bureau reports that an inch of rain has fallen, it means that the amount of water in the surrounding country is in the proportion of a shower would have covered the surrounding territory to a depth of one inch if none of it had run off or soaked into the ground.

It means that an acre of ground would have received from the shower an amount of water equal to 264,000 barrels of 45 gallons each has fallen, that quantity of water weighs more than 110 tons. If the rainstorm covered 1,000 acres, which would be a very small shower indeed, 114,000 tons of water would fall from the clouds.


WHEN ALL YOUR MONEY TRANSACTIONS pass thru a Checking Account in the bank, your monthly statement gives a correct record of money received and paid out.

It's a guide to spending—it's a help in keeping your money matters in a sound condition.

The war's balance hangs on the strength and responsibility of individuals. Keep yourself at all times "financially fit"!

A Checking Account helps—use one in this bank.

Bank of Grand Rapids
West Side



NTED—10 girls, Roddis Lumber
umber & Vencer Co., Marshfield,
t

LOUIS REICHEL

W. C. Weisel.

New Brassieres, Camisoles and Silk Underwear in White and Flesh A splendid assortment of good values, some are being bought for Xmas gifts. . . Come and see them.

White Wash Skirts, just a few left, Clearing Sale. . . 89c

Dress Clearance at . . . 69c

Light Slip over aprons at . . . 89c and 69c

Dark Slip over aprons at . . . \$1.00

Middies at Discount of 10 per cent.

35-cent Voiles, Clearing Sale . . . 19c

19-cent Voiles, Clearing Sale . . . 15c

35-cent Plaid Percale, Water Soaked at half price
per yard . . . 18c

New Silk Skirts at . . . \$7.50, \$8.25 and \$8.50

Racine Stocking Feet per pair . . . 15c

Intelligent Economy!

YOU may have to drive your car until the war is over, whether you want to or not. The first essential, therefore, is to give it the best of care.

Everything about an automobile is secondary to the engine—when that gives out the car is junk.

The best way in the world to preserve
your motor is to

Use Red Crown Gasoline

It imparts to the piston a steady driving pressure that gives smooth, rhythmic power—and lots of it.

Red Crown Gasoline is made especially for the modern internal combustion engine, and for that purpose only.

Its chain of boiling point fractions is perfect, commencing at about 95 degrees Fahrenheit and continuing without a gap beyond 400 degrees, each fraction vaporizing at a different temperature, developing the correct amount of explosive energy for speed, power and quick get-away.

Standard Oil Co., (Indiana) Grand Rapids, Wis.

23.9¢ per gal.

at the Standard Oil Service Station
Baker and 2nd Street

TO KEEP OUT THE FLIES

Any odor pleasing to man is offensive to the fly and vice versa, and will drive the insect away.

Take five cents' worth of oil of lavender, mix it with the same quantity of water, put it in a common glass atomizer, and spray around the rooms where flies are. In the dining room spray it lavishly over the table linen. The odor is very disagreeable to flies but refreshing to most people.

Geranium, nilgionette, heliotrope, and white clover are offensive to flies. They especially dislike the odor of honeysuckle and hop blossoms.

According to a French scientist flies have intense hatred for the color blue. Rooms decorated in blue will help to keep out the flies. Burn pyrethrum powder. This stupefies the flies, but they must be swept up and burned.

LOCAL ITEMS

Joe Wheeler transacted business in Milwaukee and Madison on Tuesday.

Louis Johnson of Vesper was a business visitor in the city on Wednesday.

Harold and Beatrice Scott of Tomahawk are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Moulton.

Miss Leora Porter has accepted a position as stenographer in the office of the Grand Rapids Milling Co.

Jim Daly has been employed as night watchman at the tollhouse packing plant by the bond holders.

Mr. and Mrs. Theo. W. Brazau took in the Wallace-Hagenbeck circus at Stevens Point on Thursday.

Dr. Carl Dandelin returned on Friday from Chicago where he has been in attendance at the dental convention.

Conductor Will Hayes of Wausau spent several days in the city last week, returning to his home on Saturday.

Mrs. Sarah Gardener of Tomahawk has been a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. M. P. Nissen, the past week.

Elliott's Garage have discontinued their taxi service which they have been running the past year, finding the business unprofitable.

Miss Sylvia Barney had the misfortune to have her right thumb crushed while working at the Ellis Lumber Co. plant on Wednesday morning.

Herman Vandenberg and son of Junction City were callers at our office on Thursday. Mr. Vandenberg had his name added to the list of tribute readers.

Fred Nelson and daughter of Eau Claire were in the city last week visiting with friends. Mr. Nelson is still in the lumber business in Eau Claire and is getting along nicely.

Mrs. James Case returned on Tuesday from Milwaukee where she had accompanied her sister, Mrs. E. Reinhardt of Boise, Idaho, who was on her way home from attending the funeral of her brother.

P. H. Lakes of the town of Hansen was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Saturday. Mr. Lakes has volunteered for Y. M. C. A. work with the army and expects that he will be called before very long.

James Jensen returned on Tuesday from Milwaukee where he had been to attend a meeting of Ford dealers. He reports that if the war continues into next year, that the advertisement for this city will be one car a month.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Neitzel, Jr., left on Tuesday for Milwaukee in their car, expecting to spend about ten days visiting in the Cream City. They were accompanied by Mrs. Emil Wachs, who had been visiting in this city.

Frank Miller of Rudolph was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Tuesday. He reports that the heavy rains of the past week have lodged much of the grain in bad shape and there will be considerable loss on this account.

Hugo Lind expects to leave this week, and will engage in some government work, although he has not decided just where he will locate. His paint shop in this city has been taken over by Hans Hostvedt, who is a first class painter and will carry on the same line of work that Mr. Lind has been doing, that of finishing automobiles.

John Woloszek of Meehan was in the city on Tuesday and while here paid the Tribune a pleasant call. Mr. Woloszek reports that the leaf hoppers have done a great deal of damage to the potato crop out his way, and that many of the fields of early potatoes have been damaged so badly that it is doubtful if the owner will get the seed back.

A Japanese professor who recently visited this country, took back with him 24 American frogs which he had captured along the Mississippi river. Whether the American frog is being taken for his vocal accomplishments, or as an edible member is not known, but it is stated that it is the latter consideration that has caused his transplanting to another country.

LOCAL ITEMS

H. F. Lawrence of Rudolph was a caller at this office on Friday.

Miss Lydia Karberg is spending a two weeks vacation visiting with her sister, Mrs. Estes, at Rockford, Ill.

Mrs. Frank Lyonnais returned to her home at Green Bay on Monday after a week's visit at the A. E. Sutor home.

Frank Luback, one of the solid farmers of the town of Sigel favored this office with a pleasant call on Thursday.

Mike Adams, one of the solid farmers of the town of Sigel, favored this office with a pleasant call on Monday.

Mrs. Lynn Renne underwent an operation at the Riverview hospital on Monday. At the last report she was getting along nicely.

Mrs. Wm. Farley and daughter, Agnes, of Buffalo, N. Y., have been guests at the home of her brother, E. F. Farley, the past two weeks.

Misses Helen Johnson and Maude Waterman went over to Waupaca on Monday where they joined a camping party and will spend the week.

Misses Lillian Brown and Martha Auerent left Saturday for a two weeks visit with relatives and friends in Milwaukee and Watertown.

Mrs. Nellie Dolan was operated upon for appendicitis at Riverview hospital last Saturday. At last report she was getting along nicely.

Garet Loomans of Arpin was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Monday while in the city looking after some business matters.

Atty. B. R. Goggin returned on Saturday from Eau Claire where he had been for several weeks past trying to settle before the United States District court.

Louis Joesten, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants bank at Rudolph was a business visitor in the city on Saturday. The Tribune acknowledges a pleasant call.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rockwood are visiting with relatives in Waukesha and other points in the southern part of the state. They are traveling in their auto.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Eckler of Akron, Ohio arrived in the city this week in their auto and are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Stolp, on Plover street.

Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Kieckbas of Milwaukee were in the city on Monday, being on their way home from Wausau where they had been visiting with relatives for several days.

Frank Sedall and daughter, Antoinette, of Sigel, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Kolda, also at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martenka of this city.

Victor Hanson of the town of Sigel called at this office on Friday. He reports that the hail on Wednesday was very severe in that section, entirely stripping the corn in some places.

H. J. Basseuner, one of the successful Holstein breeders of the town of Sigel, was a pleasant caller at this office on Monday while in the city on business. Mr. Basseuner reports everything growing fine out his way.

Jess Worden of Kellner was a pleasant caller at this office on Monday. Mr. Worden and Jim Rozell of Bancroft returned the past week from a week's fishing trip at the lakes near Rhinelander. Mr. Worden landed two large pickerel, one weighing over ten and the other over 12 pounds.

Joseph Sann, one of the prosperous farmers of the town of Seneca called at this office on Thursday to advance his subscription for another year. Mr. Sann reports that crops are good out his way, with the exception of early potatoes, and that the late potatoes are affected by leaf hoppers.

The Kafka Trio, aerialists extraordinary, will grace the free act program of the Marshfield Fair, Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, with a wonderful death-defying suspension act, floating above the heads of the crowds. No description can convey an idea of their adroitness and daring.

BIRTHS

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Otto Slaven, of Wicham's Addition, Aug. 13th.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Pascawis, Biron Aug. 13th.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Flammung on Plover street last week.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Voters of Wood County

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff on the republican ticket at the September primary and will appreciate your support.

Respectfully yours,
CLIFF BLUETT.

Peter Scheutz, one of the prosperous farmers of the town of Sigel, was a pleasant caller at this office on Wednesday. Mr. Scheutz reports that his son, Alex, who has been at International Falls, Minn., the past two years is now with the colors and is located in South Carolina.

The largest and best line of fall suits, all wool materials, newest styles. Do not put off seeing them while stock is complete.

I. E. Wilcox.

A baby girl arrived at the home of Herman Behrend's Saturday morning. Mother and child are doing nicely.

Miss Charlotte Reiman is clerking at Kleberg's store.

Miss Laura Behrend of Grand Rapids is staying at the Herman Behrend home.

Miss Ida Krutz visited with Annie Hansen Sunday afternoon.

Quite a few young people visited at the Pekoony home Sunday.

Miss Nellie Ackerman and Annie Hansen visited with Vera Evans last Sunday evening.

FARMER SHOT

Tomahawk Leader—Martin Pollin, age 42 years, a farmer is dead as the result of a shooting scrap near Half Breed Rapids about thirteen miles north of Bradley. The shooting occurred about nine o'clock Wednesday morning as the result of a quarrel between Pollin and George Tomlinson, age 70 years, also a farmer.

From as much as can be learned it seems that Pollin and Tomlinson have been having some trouble for some time. On Wednesday morning Pollin went to the Tomlinson farm and the quarrel was renewed. Tomlinson shot Pollin killing him almost instantly. It is understood that Pollin attacked Tomlinson and the elder of the two men shot his assailant in self defense.

The officials at Rhinelander were notified and arrested Tomlinson, taking him to Rhinelander.

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It means that an acre of ground enough water to fill more than 600 barrels of 45 gallons each has fallen. That quantity of water weighs more than 110 tons. If the rainstorm covered 1,600 acres, which would be a very small shower indeed, 114,000 tons of water would fall from the clouds.

Rainstorms frequently cover whole states and often two or three or five inches of water fall in one storm. A single widespread and heavy storm might result in 100,000,000,000 tons of heavy water.

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FOUND—On the street car, war savings stamps and street car book. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this notice. Call at the street car office.

FOR SALE—171 acre farm, rich clay loam, 5 miles from Pittsville on Hemlock Creek, good road; new barn 12x48 feet, small house, well, about 12 acres brushland ready to plow. Most of it easily cleared. About 20,000 feet of mixed pine and hardwood lumber. Also 375 acre tract containing improved clay loam soil about 25,000 feet white pine timber, just west of Aldorf, will make excellent dairy or sheep farm. Liberal terms on above. These are the best bargains in Wood County. Dr. A. L. Ridgman.

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SHEPHERD PONEY FOR SALE—I offer a fine Shepherd poney, harness, rig and saddle, all for \$75. Chas. Miller, phone 253, Res. 565 Adams St., west side, Grand Rapids.

FOR SALE—40 acre farm along the Eau Claire river, five miles from Grand Rapids. A good bunch of pine timber and buildings on same forty and crop and small tenant, price \$950. Call on Henry F. Miller, Route 5.

USED LUMBER FOR SALE—About 20,000 board feet of dimension, ship lap and frame for barn 40 ft. by 100 ft. Call or write Rood Construction Co., office phone 513, 1st St.

FOR RENT—Lower flat one block from main street. E. T. McCarthy.

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FOR RENT—Lower flat one block from main street. E. T. McCarthy.

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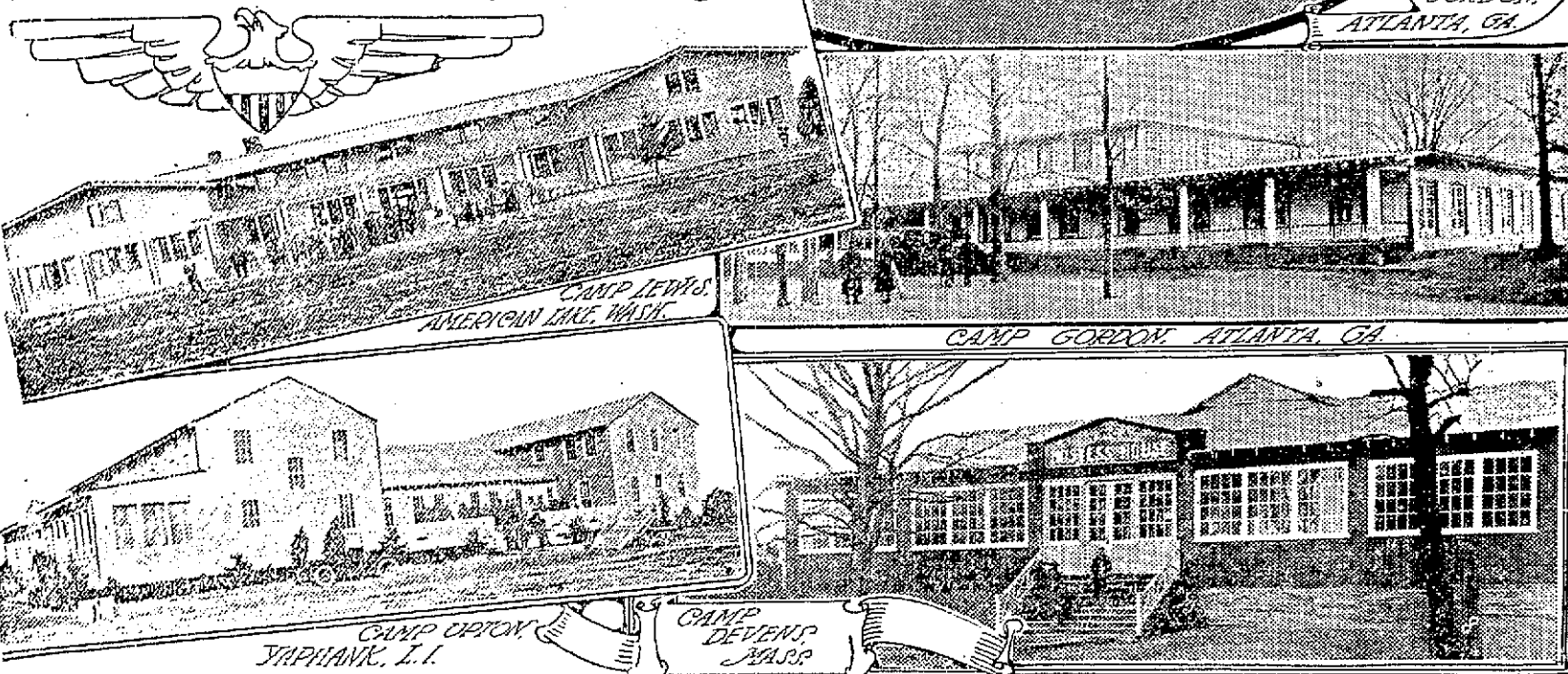
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WANT COLUMN

WOMEN DESIGN HOSTESS HOUSES FOR ARMY CAMPS



By ROBERT H. MOULTON.

ALL brought the men of America to the camps of the country. It brought the women, too—mothers, wives, sisters, girls, sweethearts. The government had made its plans for the men, but it had made them without thought of the women. Then the women came to visit their soldier relatives. The camp commanders looked on the stream of femininity and asked what was to be done. Then the war department began to think of the women, and finally it asked the Young Women's Christian association for help. The hostess house was the answer.

Eighty-five of these unique establishments are now either in operation or are definitely under construction. They are put up only at the request of the army commanders. Some of the commanding officers were a little doubtful at first as to the practicability of the scheme. Now these same officers are asking for second and third hostess houses in their cantonments. Wherever colored troops are stationed, buildings are erected for their use and social welfare work under trained colored leaders is carried on.

These centers of hospitality are under the supervision of the war department's commission on training camp activities. They are a part of the government's war work. The war work council of the Young Women's Christian association promotes them as one phase of the association's work for the country in this national emergency.

Since women are allowed to come to cantonments to visit their soldier folk, places must be provided for their recreation. Camp Lewis at American Lake, Washington state, is seven miles long. Camp Lee, Virginia, contains 30,000 men. Each camp covers acres of ground laid out in the bewildering monotony of company streets lined with barracks.

The discomfort of the camps for visitors is often extreme. The thermometer went down to 27 degrees below zero at Camp Devens, Mass., last winter. The Kansas mud at Camp Funston could be put in a mudslide bottle and used for glue. Camp Doniphan, Okla., sometimes hides itself in dust. And as for heat in summer, no visitor has been able to decide where the thermometer goes the highest. The hostess houses are refuges for the elderly parents, worried wives, and adoring friends, whose love of the soldiers draws them to the camps.

One phase alone of the hostess house work would justify their existence. Each house is a directory, a street guide, a map, a telephone exchange, a finding bureau, and a writing room for visitors. When a soldier is under orders for France, his family must be told his way if it is within reasonable distance. At one cantonment a father, mother and three sisters came hurrying. Their particular soldier was not at the entrance where they were to meet him. Like sensible people they went straight to the hostess house. There they learned that the camp had three entrances.

The hostess by the aid of telephone and messenger pages does these things. The man was found at one of them and brought to the hostess house.

This is surely a great improvement on the game of "cross tag" so often played by excited families with their impatient soldier sons among the barracks. At Balboa Park, Cal., they call the hostess "the lady who finds your friends." An interesting feature of the hostess house is that the hostesses in charge of the construction are women. Miss Julia Morgan is on the Pacific coast. Miss Fay Kelllogg has charge of the Southern field. Miss Katherine Budd builds in the middle West.

The general plan of construction is the same, adapted to local conditions. A large room is usually divided into two parts by a huge chimney with fireplaces on both sides. In winter a heating fire gives cheer and warmth. In summer evergreen branches fill the big stone open-

ing. Interior decorators make the houses beautiful with the dignity of simple lines and harmonious colors. Day curtains at the windows give brightness even in stormy weather. The chairs cushioned in the chairs are good to look at as well as comfortable to lean against. Half of the big room is used for a reception hall and the other half forms the cafeteria. There is always a rest room for tired travelers. A nursery with bright quilts and curtains is waiting for the babies who come to visit their fathers. Not unusually the house contains sleeping rooms for the hostesses. One or two spare cots are frequently provided for very exceptional cases where it is impossible for women to leave camp that night. Sometimes a bad storm effectively holds them prisoners. Or the mother of a sick boy waits anxiously for a crisis in the illness.

A hostess house is manned by five women, the hostess director having general charge of everything. The social hostess is chiefly responsible for the reception of visitors. The emergency hostess looks after outside cases which come to the attention of the workers. The cafeteria hostess is concerned with the food. The business hostess keeps the accounts and looks after the buying. Certain qualifications are essential for these offices. Of course the cafeteria director must be a trained dietitian, a graduate of a recognized domestic science institute and an experienced domestic economist. The business hostess is one who is accustomed to running a large establishment on an economical and efficient basis. The emergency secretary is somewhat like the social worker. Experience in settlement work or some other form of welfare work would be a good training. She must know and utilize all the government agencies, charitable institutions and philanthropic organizations.

The term "social hostess" sounds somewhat vague, but more than staking hands is involved in her position. She must have had experience in dealing with large numbers of people. Tact which takes her to a desired goal without friction is necessary. Endless patience, a kind heart, and a sincere brain are fundamental. The director of a hostess house must be all the four others rolled into one. Poise is a prerequisite. When a tornado rolled the roof back from the house at Camp Taylor, Louisville, and then returned it to its place with a bang, the work went right on as if nothing had happened.

Every sort of a demand is made upon the women employed in hostess houses. They made 4,000 sandwiches for ex-President Taft at Camp Funston. The number was not too many for him—and his admiring audience. A worker at Camp Cody, Tex., was taken aback for a moment when a woman inquired "Can you tell me where I can get a baby?" But she recovered her breath in time to find one for adoption. Wandering mothers, lost in company streets, are returned to anxious sons. Homesick soldier boys are accompanied to movie shows. Rooming and boarding places in the neighborhood are found for soldiers' relatives. Mothers are chaperoned, babies fed, letters written, and information given on every subject from the future life to fountain pens.

The hostess house does not shut up shop when visiting hours are over. Not only for guests does it exist, but for the soldiers themselves. In one house it has been discovered that as soon as the boys have seen their friends off to the train they came pell-mell back to seek comfort and food. Then the cafeteria, which has worked as hard all day, hands out pie and coffee to the disconsolate ones.

The cook at Camp Meade forgot her pass one morning. She told a soldier at the gate who she was.

"Are you the cook who makes that tomato soup?" asked the sentry.

"I am," she replied.

"Pass," decreed the soldier, saluting. "I want some of that soup this noon."

The cost of building and equipping hostess houses has increased during the past year just

as has everything else. Originally \$10,000 was expected to build and equip a house suitably. Lumber has gone up. Wages are higher. Furniture is almost unobtainable. Transportation is difficult. Constant delays occur. Nevertheless hostess houses must be built. The appropriation must be sufficient to cover all these difficulties. Twenty-seven thousand dollars is not too much to invest in one of these hospitality centers.

Even after the house is built, alterations and additions must go on. The military sanitary regulations must be fulfilled, even if they increase in severity. With summer comes the screening necessary. Yet every house is worth to the community and to the nation in general all the money invested in it. Of the \$5,000,000 budget appropriated by the war work council of the Young Women's Christian association \$3,750,000 is being devoted to hostess houses.

Another work of the greatest importance which has just been undertaken by the Young Women's Christian association is the housing of women workers in connection with our great industrial establishments. While this is not strictly a new problem created by the war, the calling of many women workers to war service makes the situation immediately acute. Obviously the providing of proper housing for these newly called women workers, since it is a part of the war program, must be done by the government. The Young Women's Christian association is now constructing, at its own expense, two buildings as a demonstration; one at Camp Sherman Annex, Chillicothe, and another at Charleston, S. C., for the women employees in the navy uniform factory. The latter is being built at the request of Secretary Daniels. If the government must decide to make provision for the housing of its women workers, the Young Women's Christian association offers to provide the needed social and recreational workers.

Based on its experience in housing girls during the last 50 years, the association believes that younger girls should be grouped where they can have social life and an opportunity to entertain their friends, and still be under some of the restrictions of the home; that older women want independence of living, many of them objecting to living in large groups because of the noise and confusion and ensuing fatigue; and that it is more successful to house non-English-speaking foreign girls in small groups, until they learn English and become used to American customs.

The type "A" building, the permanent structure which the association is building at Charleston, is designed for use in places where only one building will be erected. The dining room and recreation hall, several parlors, and bedrooms for 44 girls are on the first floor. There is but one entrance for the residents. This makes it possible for the nutrition or social head of the house, who is in the office near the door, to see everyone who comes in or goes out.

The entrance hall is attractive and homelike. Opening out of it are several parlors separated from the hall by arches. To the right is an entrance to the wing containing the recreation hall and dining room. These rooms are so arranged that they can be thrown into one for a large social gathering.

There are bedrooms for 51 girls on the second floor. There is also a sitting room separated from the hall only by pillars. This is for the use of the girls only. Next to this is a small sewing room with facilities for sewing. On the third floor are bedrooms for six girls, an infirmary and a private bath.

In industrial communities the buildings are intended to be grouped as effectively as possible with due regard to natural advantages. There can, of course, be as many units as are necessary. It is also proposed to provide a number of three and four-family houses to accommodate the older women and the non-English-speaking foreign girls. In all of these buildings an attempt has been made to use a style of architecture which is distinctly American.

were, and still so woolly that white going down the feet like caterpillars."—Kansas City Star.

Repair Cement.

A cement for making repairs on switchboards when iron or other metal has to be fastened to marble may be made from 30 parts plaster of paris, ten parts iron filings, and half a part antimony. These are mixed with acid water to form a thin paste. It is immediately after it has been mixed.

nothing of the kind. The levianth of the Bible was the crocodile.

For proof of this let the searcher of the Scriptures turn to the book of Job, where he will find the levianth described as having scales that are "shut up together as with a close rivet," which "cannot be sundered," and which neither sword, spear nor arrow can penetrate.

The employment of women as railway postal clerks is said to be among the possibilities of the near future.

Twenty-Two Relatives in War.

Few women in the land have more blood relations actively engaged in the front "somewhere in France" than Mrs. James C. Barry, who lives in Brockton, Mass. Besides her son, who recently enlisted in the United States navy, Mrs. Barry has also in the service four brothers, seven nephews and ten cousins. Recently she received word of the death at the front of a brother, George Reading, of the Royal engineering corps whose home was in Birmingham, England.

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New Styles Out of Old Fabrics

New York.—Paris is never handicapped in creating fashions by the actions of other designers. That is why she is powerful. America has always suffered under this handicap. In the case she has followed Paris, asserts a prominent fashion authority. She has never been inclined to risk the exploitation of fabrics, fashions and colorings that were not sponsored by the mother of fashions.

It is said of us that we acknowledge the best in every nation and bring it to our shores. We know the best in every department of art, science and literature. If we are compelled to put our knowledge to practical use, we at least have the best to go on. We are not ignorant.

The time has come for this experiment, as we all know, and the observer thinks that a few medals of honor should be distributed to those who have gone "over the top" in designing clothes in this country. It took great commercial courage and it required a sound knowledge of the American public.

What France Did America Does.

Here are two anecdotes which accentuate the point. They happened a dozen years apart. Mme. Paquin saw several bolts of checked silk in a manufacturer's hands. Neither the weave, the coloring nor the design was in fashion, to quote her own phrase. The manufacturer complained that he had no call for the quantity of material and that he would sell it for about a franc and a half a yard. Mme. Paquin took it all, went to her salons on the Rue de la Paix, turned the cheap checked silk into an alluring frock of her own design, and then wore it at Trouville-by-the-Sea. She made the frock, the design, the color and the fabric fashionable. Everyone wanted to wear what she wore. She sold every inch of the material at a price that brought her unmeasured profit on the transaction.

Last month an American designer was looking over the stock of a lace importer. "Nothing new," said the importer. "Here I am held up with about fifty Spanish lace scarves which I bought at a venture, thinking I could distribute them in the trade in America, but no one took them. The one answer was that they are not in fashion."

The designer said that if the importer would give him one he would turn it into a gown that would sell all the other scarves, on condition that he received a commission on their sale. The bargain was closed. The gown was designed. It sold immediately. It was copied so fast that the other 40 scarves melted away like flakes of soap in hot water. Spanish lace was offered as a first fashion.

That is a good example of the change that has come over the American merchant and the American de-

charm and cleverness. If you could have seen a woman who came into a restaurant for dinner wearing a certain black taffeta gown, you would have been convinced in the twinkling of an eye that the fabric matters nothing if the designer has cleverness.

The skirt was made of narrow ruffles that extended from waist to ankles, each ruffle edged with a white silk cord. The hem was excessively narrow. The foundation for these ruffles fitted the figure like a shenth. There was a bodice, straight and simple, and the major part of it was a



Here is a blue serge coat split up the back to make commonplace blue serge less insignificant. There is a long collar of colored embroidery on blue tulle, and the coat is slashed to a deep V back and front to display the vivid undergarment.

Blue serge is a fabric that will always be with us, as far as the manufacturers and the war board can look ahead.

It is usually midnight blue, and, given a few yards of it in this color, the designers do not want to sit down and turn it out into insignificant frocks and inconspicuous suits.

A woman who came to a "defense" luncheon one day wore a blue serge gown that was the product of a clever designer and it surely turned our ideas about suits topsy-turvy.

The coat was split up the back as well as the front. It was worn over a long culottes blouse, the kind that gains in importance every day. The blouse was made of a richly embroidered tulle in blue, black and dashes of dull red. It did not cling tightly to the figure, but outlined it more than usual. Over it hung the loose blue serge coat, opening in a deep V in the middle of the front and the back. It was closed at the neckline and had a collar of the serge. There was a loose belt of the material, and the skirt was exceedingly narrow and short.

By the way, it is wise for any woman who orders a new suit today to see that the skirt has a sizeable hem for the new order to the shoemaker, given by the government, which demands low shoes for the duration of the war, may change the skirt length.

I doubt it. The length may be changed, but it will not be because of the low shoes, for gaiters, which are made of fabric, may be as high as desired, and women prefer them to high boots.

We may also adopt the French fashion of wearing serviceable Oxford ties with straight heels and rounded toes. The bootmakers say they have more orders for these today than ever. With such shoes the average woman does not care whether her skirt is eight or ten inches from the ground, unless she is going to suffer from exposed ankles due to suffering from exposed ankles.

Much can be done with this material that will result in a gown out of the ordinary and conspicuous for

Girls' and Boys' Clothing

For "dress-up" occasions the girls will require two or more sets of lingerie underwear, notes a correspondent. This should be simply made to save time in making and laundering. Trimmings may be simple homemade edgings, feather stitching, rick-rack braid or one of the durable torchon or cluny edges. Sunday frocks will be of white and may be of poplin or organdy in the severe one-piece styles, or of muslin in a softer design showing gathery and frills.

The "dress-up" needs of the boy of seven and over are fully met by a two-piece suit of Canadian tweed, with hat or cap to match. Shirt waists or shirts of striped madras are worn with the suit. The younger boy's "Sunday" suit can be a shirtwaist, one of the pantaloons, which button to the waist, being made of either valuable material or serge. He will need a separate coat.

War-time economy will suggest that as many as possible of these garments be made from second-hand material. The indispensable sweatercoat may be

fashioned from a discarded grown-up one by retying and cutting it over.

Boys' shirt waists may be made from the best parts of men's discarded shirts, which are usually of excellent material. A woman's cloth skirt will make knickers for the small boy or bloomers or skirt for the girl.

In buying new materials avoid loose colors. Lavender, greens and blues cannot be relied upon.

Ribbon and Cording. Half-inch navy ribbon stitched to the material between rows of cording is the only trimming on navy and white blouses, fastening down the back. There are three rows of the ribbon and cording about the round neck and the cuffs, the cording controlling the necessary fullness of the garment; except for this, the model is plain.

Voile and Gingham. Voile charmingly printed in gingham patterns is expected to compete seriously with the gingham in frocks.

WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS



Outdoor Church Services Popular at Capital

WASHINGTON.—Washington's latest churchgoing is out of doors. At frescoed vespers on the ellipse back of the White House grounds were held last Sunday at five and will occur regularly until October. The district war camp community service is in charge and the navy yard band provides the music. Clergymen from all denominations make addresses, while the congregation, drawn from every state and all ages and conditions of war workers, constitutes the choir.

These outdoor services offer many amusing incidents. Prayerful posture with bowed head disappears when the birdmen cut capers in the sky directly over the preacher. The drone of the airplane drowns the minister's voice, and whispers of "Look, oh, look! a nose dive—now he's righted himself!" interfere with the domineer's exhortations.

The religious character of these Sunday afternoons was repeatedly stressed by the earnest young men in charge, probably because the social and sentimental side stuck out so prominently. Pretty heads resting on ready shoulders, furive handclaps—notes thrown from a group of sailors to a bunch of giggling girls—sprung enlivened with dainty petticoats—with the big congregation sitting around on the grass, it's natural enough that pious manners displace proper church behavior.

Washington is a city crowded with unattached males and females, boys training at the navy yard or at Camp Meigs and Washington university—girls from every city and hamlet. They are the nicest, cleanest, happiest young people in the world, a slice of young America which is neither the upper nor the lower crust, but they're lonesome and bored in their few leisure moments and want to play together.

How the "Boys" Outwitted the Commanding Officer

A TROOP train stopped at Laurel, Md., one morning not so long ago. On that train were hundreds of Washington boys. The commanding officer, fearing that his train would be besieged by thousands of relatives if they stopped in Union station, had the train go through to Laurel, and there rest.

It was an all-day wait, too. The boys felt pretty much out of about being deprived of the opportunity of seeing their folks, but, of course, they said nothing.

They just did something. Nobody can get ahead of American soldiers—not even the commanding officer!

The major or colonel, or whatever rank he was, I have forgotten, was just congratulating himself on his sagacity, when the first relative from the national capital put in appearance.

"Just chance," thought the commanding officer. Then relatives began to stream into Laurel from Washington by the score, in flocks, in droves, in gangs, in automobiles, buggies, wagons and so on. They came all afternoon. The boys and their folks had a great time.

It got to this day the commanding officer doesn't know how the men worked it. But here is the way it was done:

Two of the men decided they were going to see their relatives. Once they had determined that much, the rest was easy.

They hepped a freight back to Washington. When they hit Union station they made for the telephone, called up their own people and told them that the train would be at Laurel all day, and that they were coming to visit them. Then they tackled the telephones again. Between them they called up the relatives of nearly every man on the train and told them where they could see their boy on his way to France.

Then they hopped another freight back to Laurel.

No wonder the Xanks are going through to Berlin!

Ride on Drawspan Recommended as Novel Thrill

YOU may have taken rides in airplanes, tanks, battleships, automobiles, choco-chocs, etc., but unless you have swung around on Capt. Tiltort's "craft" you have missed a mild thrill. Tiltort's "craft" is the drawspan of the Highway bridge. It is the senior operator and vessels which have to wait for the draw have to wait on Tiltort. He doesn't keep them waiting very long.

There is a tremendous foot, a great grinding and the draw begins to operate. You are standing on the platform, when you feel the iron bar against which you were easily leaning begin to revolve. It revolves calmly, pleasantly, brushing you aside, as it were. But when you feel it revolving you jump as if you were shot, and nearly fall out the window into the river. Captain Tiltort gesticulates at you, waving one arm. The draw is now well out over the river.

"What does he mean?" you wonder, looking wildly about. "Does he want me to jump out the window?"

The captain keeps on waving his arm at you.

You step to the door and look out. You see the great gap in the bridge, and on the other side the gates down and a policeman holding back automobiles.

Then it dawns upon you that the captain is merely trying to get you to a point of vantage, where you may watch the operation of the draw. So you stand at attention, while the great span screeches, the tug goes through and the span slides back into the bridge once more.

It's a novel five-minute ride.

Women Passengers Had Misjudged the Fat Man

THE car came to a sudden stop with the grinding noise that means the wheels have slipped the track. The motorman jumped out. The conductor and man passengers followed suit, and every last woman poked her head out of the window on the trouble side.

Only one passenger kept his place. He was a fat man with two chins and the symptoms of a third. He just sat there and smiled complacently as if the only thought he had in this world was of the good breakfast he had eaten and the good dinner that was to come.

You will have your thoughts! And if you are a woman you are bound to put them in words, which accounts for one market basket lady saying to her companion of the shopping bag: "I'd like to have an even dozen husbands like that—with one over for good measure."

"One would be an overdose for me. But that fellow's no merryin' man! He's too set on his own good times to let himself down to any one woman. But he's a fast flyer, all right."

But he wasn't a fast flyer, for just then a husky black man came to the fat passenger put an arm around him, lifted him up, gave him a crutch and half a dozen dollars. And the fat passenger accepted his own helplessness with the docility of a good, but not overbright, lad.

We are all right, women dear, take us by and in large, but—

When we stop our criticizing of people and things we know nothing about this world will be wearing wings.

Many Draftees Seek Advice From "Major" Billie

SINCE "Major" Billie Wellborn got herself prominent by drawing the order numbers of \$100,000 June 5 draft registration in the recent selective service lottery, she has had to add to her duties as chief clerk of the bureau of information in the provost marshal general's office the role of adviser and confidante to the men whose fate her groping hands decided when she plucked their numbers.

Having been referred to by Washington correspondents as knowing more of the draft regulations than any one in the draft office personnel, queries are sent to her instead of to official heads. Her mail increases each day, including everything from requests to get the sender out of jail to little intimate notes in homely scrawl and ingenuous phrase, asking circular advice.

In one gist were two from men bearing German names. One came from a Chicago youth who mistrusted his local board, could not understand the system and wanted "Major" Billie to straighten things out for him.

The other covered five pages, written by a middle-aged man who supported an aged mother, and anticipated a question of the draft regulations to cover the ages from eighteen to forty-five. He asked Miss Wellborn to tell him whether he ought to sell his business now, at a favorable time, in order to provide for his mother. He adds a postscript, listing his patriotic affiliations and contributions, and protesting that one with a German name may be as good an American as any other man.

A BIT OF PAST HISTORY

"An old acquaintance that I had not seen since my boyhood days bobbed up yesterday," related Gaunt N. Grinn. "I refer to the sundried peach of yore, which was fabricated from the rusty freestone fruit that was picked from the scathe trees along the fence, then broken open, stones shaken out, and the best portions laid out on a board in the sun to dry with the wool on. After a season in the broiling sunshine they

became wizened and brown and altogether disreputable in appearance and were considered done.

"I almost gasped at recognizing some of them in the corner grocery yesterday, still looking like a collection of the guilty consciences of small children. And when I took a mess of old-time's sake I found them just as unfit for human food as they ever

Tristan da Cunha, in the South Atlantic ocean. Here the birds congregate in thousands, building their nests and hatching and rearing their young. The nests are built on the ground in an open situation. They are mound-like in appearance and have a slight depression on the top. They are made of mud and grass and about eighteen inches in height. The albatross lays but one egg, which is quite large, being four to five inches in length. The shell is rough, creamy-white in color, and speckled with numerous brownish

spots. When disturbed on the nest they clatter their bills, making a very loud noise, which, when taken up by thousands of birds, becomes deafening.

Leviathan Really Crocodile.

When the huge German liner Vaterland was confiscated by the United States government she was appropriately renamed Leviathan.

At all events, the new name seemed appropriate, for it is popularly understood that Leviathan means "whale." The truth is, however, that it means

nothing of the kind. The Leviathan of the Bible was the crocodile.

For proof of this let the searcher of the Scriptures turn to the book of Job, where he will find the Leviathan described as having scales that are "shut up together as with a close rivet," which "cannot be sundered," and which neither sword, spear nor arrow can penetrate.

The employment of women as railway postal clerks is said to be among the possibilities of the near future.

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